Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Educational Exhibits at Fairs.

We learn from our western exchanges that both in Ohio and Illinois, the movement has been inaugurated of having an educational exhibit in connection with the county fairs, and the project strikes us very favorably. In Edward county, Illinois, the movement was started by the teachers of the graded schools, who have invited the teachers of the county schools to join with and assist them. In Union county, Ohio, it is proposed to recognize hereafter, at the county fairs, educational excellence and improvement as well as agricultural and mechanical. Premiums are offered for the best scholarship, and diplomas for meritorious examination in the various branches of both practical and theoretical education. We regard this as a movement worthy of imitation by our Maine county fairs, and believe that it would add new interest and importance to these annual festivals.

The mind should be developed as well as matter, and improved facilities for mental culture should receive the same recognition that is given to improved methods of agriculture and the mechanic arts. It may be too late to accomplish anything in this direction the present year for lack of time for preparation, and because the programmes for the county and town fairs have generally been arranged, but we make these suggestions for the future consideration of those who have the management of our fairs as well as for those who have charge of our schools. It would require but little extra preparation to add this new and interesting feature to our exhibitions. Teachers should give due notice to their pupils of their intention to exhibit some of the best specimens of writing and free hand drawing, with records of behavior, attendance and scholarship, at the next county fair, and this bare announcement would stimulate the pupils to their best efforts, and the result in nine cases out of ten would be a complete success. The managers of our fairs would not hestitate to make all the needful preparations for such an exhibit, and offer prizes, medals and diplomas for excellence in the several departments of study, because such an educational display would attract large numbers of scholars, teachers and parents to the fairs who do not now attend, and the new recruits would be of such a character as to greatly raise the standard of our exhibitions.

And not only would such an exhibit elevate the character of our fairs, but it would give a stimulus to the cause of education which would be felt throughout the State. It is well known that under the present system of management, some of our fairs are more largely attended by the low, ignorant and vicious classes, and do not command the respect of our best citizens. This educational feature inaugurated in the west, if adopted, here would gain the aid and sympathy of the best and most intelligent people in the community. This is an age of improvement, and this movement is an encouraging sign, for it shows the high place which popular education, the bulwark of our liberties, holds in the minds and hearts of the people. Too much cannot be done to encourage and foster it.

Notes.

The bugs which Mr. C. Smith, of Augusta, found preying upon his potato tops, several of which he laid upon our table, were described by Mr. Geo. E. Brackett in No. 38 of the FARMER. They have long been known as an enemy of the potato, but they are not in sufficient numbers to do any great damage, and it is only the perfectly developed bug that preys upon the potatoe.

Specimen apples of excellent size and quality have been laid on our table by Mr. Williams, of Sidney, I. F. Lapham, of Litchfield, and T. T. Weeks, of Jefferson. Mr. Williams had a variety which he called the Cathead, which they are not. The true Cathead is a greening, being of a pale green color, and a good cooking apple, while the specimens of Mr. Williams were colored outwardly much like the Gravenstein, and the flesh was also tinged with scarlet. They are juicy and fine flavored, and if a seedling, should be named and propagated. Mr. Williams brought the clons from Concord, Mass., where he says it was called the Cathead.

Mr. Weeks sent in three apples of last year's crop, sound, crisp and juicy, and three of this year's product from the same tree, and asks a name which we are unable to give. Mr. Weeks says the tree is a great bearer, and its superior keeping qualities further recommend it to public favor. If it is catalogued we will look it up when we have more leisure, but we suspect that it is a seedling. The plums sent by Mr. Weeks are the Imperial Gage, a rich plum and very productive. This year, in common with other kinds of fruit, they are late in ripening.

Mr. Andrew Benner, whose home for the past forty years has been in Texas, and who was a Texan soldier under Houston, has been spending the summer in Hallowell, in his native State. He will return to Galveston in October. We had a pleasant call from him Thursday, when he presented us with part of a tooth found a few years since on the shore of the South Medomak pond in the town of Washington. This section of a tooth is about one and one-half inches long, and more than three inches in circumference. The entire tooth must have been tour or five inches long, and belonged to some huge animal that inhabited here thousands of years ago. We learn that some teeth were found entire, and we would like a sight of one of them.

While passing along in the cars recently near Yarmouth Junction, we noticed that a large and luxuriant growth of buckwheat just in bloom, was being turned under by the plow. In many parts of the country buckwheat as a fertilizing crop, has become very popular and is regarded for this purpose as second only to clover. It will grow well on quite poor soil and its roots which are large, as well as the tops, are rich in fertilizing substances. It can be sown almost any time from the first of June to the first of August, and should be plowed under when in full bloom. The common price for the seed in Aroostook county where large quantities are raised, is from thirty to forty cents per bushel, and at the former price it can be laid down in the central and western parts of the State for fifty cents per bushel.

Crop Reports.

MAINE FARMER SPECIAL REPORTS FOR THE ENTIRE STATE. THE EARLIER PREDICTIONS VERIFIED. A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST. NO PINCHING WANT BUT PLENTY FOR THE YEAR TO COME. THE FARMERS SPEAK FOR THEMSLEVES. THE JOYFUL HARVEST HOME.

We present our readers this week with our third and last general crop report of the State for the current year. These simultaneous reports of the condition of the growing crops, followed by one showing the final result of the season's labor, form a new feature in the FARMER, but we have had abundant evidence that our efforts in this direction are fully appreciated by our numerous readers. Maine, geographically speaking, is a large State and as most of our farmers are stay-at-home people, without some such means as these reports afford, they would know but little of the success of their brother farmers outside of their own neighborhood. There is a bond of sympathy which binds together persons of the same trade or profession, and a certain community of interest among them, and among no class is this sentiment stronger or more manifest than among the farmers. To them therefore, reports of the crops from different parts of the State have a peculiar interest, and enable them to forecast with a good degree of certainty what is to be the condition of business for the year to come. Good crops with a ready market always make business lively.

And not the farmers alone are interested in these crop reports, for the members of every other trade and profession in the State have a direct personal interest in them, since the farmer feeds them all. Farming is the foundation of every other industry and whenever there is a failure in this, every other business langulshes, and on the other hand, successful agriculture gives such a stimulus to all other branches of business, as nothing else can. These fall reports then, from intelligent workers in all parts of our commonwealth, foreshadowing the "times" for the year to come, are of great importance and full of interest to the entire people of the State.

The reports contained in this issue fully sustain the calculations based upon the condition of the growing crops as given in previous reports. The grain crop is excellent and has been secured in good condition. A large yield of potatoes is assured, and but little complaint is yet made of damage from rot. Corn is backward but the weather is quite favorable and every pleasant day hastens it toward maturity. Most pieces are reported full in the milk, and when it arrives to this point but a short time with favorable weather, is required to ripen it. Barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, sugar beets and garden products of every kind except squashes, have yielded well for the breadth sowed and planted. Squashes, and pumpkins also are a failure everywhere. The earlier predictions of an abundant hay crop are fully verified. A fair fruit crop is assured. The pastures have held out well and fall feed promises to be excellent. This insures a good supply of butter and cheese and also fat cattle and sheep. On the whole, the season has been a prosperous one and with thankful hearts and songs of thanksgiving and praise, the tired tillers of the soil can celebrate a joyful "Harvest Home."

ANDROSCOGGIN. I have no essential change to make from the report made a month ago, save that the fruit crop is proving better than it then promised. It is better than usual for the "off" year. There will be an abundance for our home markets. The crop of Rose potatoes is now made and is up to the average. Late kinds promising well. Grain nearly all harvested, and a full crop. The best fields of corn now full—much that is late. Z. A. G.
East Turner.

AROOSTOOK RIVER VALLEY. Our farmers are gathering a most magnificent grain harvest. It is the common remark among them that our crops were never better. Wheat in particular is simply splendid. All the fields I have seen—and they are many, have a wonderful growth of straw, entirely free from rust or mildew, heads large and well filled, and the kernels plump, smooth and heavy. I send specimens selected at random from large fields upon the farms of Mr. Andrew Sprague and Mr. George Akeley of this town. (The specimens here referred to were received in good condition and are splendid samples of this important cereal.—ED. FARMER.) Thousands of acres of similar wheat are being harvested in the valley of the Aroostook. There will be an unprecedented yield. The same may be said of oats, oats and peas, barley, and indeed of every description of grain, except that in some low situations, some of the buckwheat was slightly injured by frosts about the middle of August. The potato crop was never excelled in quantity or quality. There is no sign of rust or rot to be seen, and our vast fields of ten, twenty and in one case of fifty acres on one farm in potatoes will yield an immense crop. The Colorado beetles have not injured the potatoes to any noticeable extent. The potato fields were so large, the growth of the vines so luxuriant, the farmers and their boys so vigilant that the bugs became completely discouraged with the job before them, and gave up in dismay and disgust. What few sugar beets there are, are a great yield, and still are growing and will continue to grow until October. We yesterday pulled up two in Mr. Andrew Sprague's field, which weighed two pounds and six ounces apiece. An acre in rows 18 inches apart, and plants 10 inches distant in the rows, so large as these will be a crop of 41 tons. Mr. Sprague's crop will be quite as large as that. Corn is a little backward in ripening, but we are now having wonderfully warm and pleasant weather, and ten days more of such weather will finish up the finest crop of corn and every other farm product ever known in Aroostook, or in any portion of Maine. We notice many apple trees being well loaded with fruit.
Presque Isle. DANIEL STICKNEY.

SO. AROOSTOOK. In the way of a crop report for the present date I can say that the weather conditions have not varied much from the average of the season. The fine weather of the first of August continued till near the middle of the month, when a heavy frost came and damaged the lowland crops a good deal. This was followed by the great gale of the 18th, which did much destruction to fruit trees, &c. The grain was lodged badly, but was too far advanced to be much injured thereby. A fine spell of weather is now prevailing, and the harvest goes on apace. Wheat is reputed good; some little rust in places; no ravages of the fly noticed of account. The wheat will all be in stack this week, no doubt. Later than last year, but unavoidable. Oats are good, and the potatoes, just now struck with rust, show good, large, smooth tubers. Their relative yield cannot now be stated. Other crops have been so retarded and injured by the frosts and wet that we cannot tell much about them. The crop of peas and oats, which is considerably raised hereabout, of course will average well with the oats. Our gardens through this county, as a whole, make a poor showing, after this disastrous season. Some favored spots have done well but the average beans, squashes, cabbage, pumpkins and corn make a beggarly show. With the hay above an average crop, the wheat, oats and potatoes promising well, we have reason to be thankful that we have been blessed above the lot of many agricultural regions, the world over. FRANCIS BARNES.
Houlton,

NO. AROOSTOOK. The hay crop in this part of the county is above the average—probably 10 per cent; secured in good condition. Oats about an average crop. Wheat above the average in quality, quantity and acreage. Buckwheat (Indian wheat) not more than half a crop. Beans not half a crop. The potato crop will be fair; acreage large. The Colorado beetle has done some injury. We have used but little Paris green. RUSTICUS.
Caribou.

NO. CUMBERLAND. The first part of the month was dry and crops suffered somewhat in consequence. Grain has been mostly secured in good condition. Wheat is generally well filled, and only slightly injured by rust or weevils. Oats considerably injured in some cases. The condition of other crops the same as at last report. The rain which came on the 16th did immense good and cheered all hearts. G. F.
Harrison.

CUMBERLAND. The prospect for good crops continues favorable and with two weeks more without frost a fair corn crop will be secured. The yield of potatoes will exceed that of last year by one-fourth. A 1 kinds of grain, beans and peas are a full average crop. Apples plenty and large and of fine quality. The gales of the 15th and 19th of August prostrated the corn badly, but it being previously in full milk it is ripening off well. About one-fourth of the apples were blown from the trees, but what remained have increased in size to compensate for the loss in numbers.
Brunswick. T. MCLELLAN.

FRANKLIN. A large amount of wheat has been sown in Franklin this season, and we do not know an instance in which it has suffered from blight or insects. The crop probably exceeds all precedents. Oat crop heavy. Corn late, but generally deemed safe and promising. Beets, under the influence of the late rains, are making rapid growth. So with pastures and fall feed. Good beef and fat animals are thus assured. Potatoes have suffered comparatively little from bugs, and have so remarkably escaped the rust that the tops are now generally green. This secures against rot, and renders full hills of tubers tolerably certain. Apples large and fair, but below an average crop. Farms out of the market.
Farmington. J. S. SWIFT.

FRANKLIN. The following report for September, as near as I am able to state is as follows: Hay crop extra, grain is good; corn is a little backward; the sugar beet is not raised much in this vicinity, and potatoes are not much hurt by the beetle. The frost has not hurt anything yet; on the whole a very fair crop of everything raised. *Weld.* SETH LAWRENCE.

FRANKLIN. The hay crop hereabouts was large. Equal to the exceptionally large crop of last year, and was generally secured in good condition. Farmers are busy cutting grain and second crop of hay. This second crop will be larger than last year. Grain is remarkably good—wheat in particular, of which a much larger acreage was sown than ever before. The acreage of wheat is steadily on the increase. Corn is late and will not be as good as last year. Notwithstanding the bugs, potatoes are looking well and will give an average crop. The wet weather of the past ten days is interfering with securing grain and second crop some, although not much damage has been done yet. Grass is starting up finely since haying. Beef cattle are pretty well sold off—heavy oxen especially being very scarce. S. G. FOSTER.
Wilton.

NO FRANKLIN. Wheat the best for many years; it is full and plump. Oats good, about as last season; barley not so much sown as years ago, but a full crop; rye but little sown—good, full crop; corn late, coming forward fast, but will not, even if the frost hold off, be as good as other seasons. Potatoes first-rate, but will not give as much per acre as last season; some turn out few, especially where the Colorado chaps were left to their own way. Very few fields were so neglected; no, not among the potatoes. Apples for some cause, are falling off badly, yet we shall have plenty for home consumption. Beans, more plantedthan ever before in this vicinity. Some fields not so well podded as at other seasons—with some black spots on them; notwithstanding, we shall probably harvest more than former years. Peas look first-rate, nearly ripe, well filled and podded, with but little signs of mildew. Plenty beech nuts and hazels never so plenty.
Phillips. S. DILL.

NORTH FRANKLIN. Crops in this town much as generally throughout the State. Hay good, better than last year. Grains good; injured considerably by wind and storms, how much I am unable to say. Corn good but late, requiring good weather till the 20th. Beans good. Potatoes good, but considerably infested with bugs. Bugs fought mainly by hand picking, little or none by Paris green. Roots other than potatoes little cultivated. It is to be hoped that the beet enterprise may reach us, and result in the production of that and other roots for stock, at least. Three weeks ago severe drouth was feared, but since that time there have been abundant rains, and the prospect for fall feed is good. On the whole we regard the situation as prosperous. ALBERT PEASE.
Salem.

HANCOCK. Wheat, heads short, considerably injured by the midge; early oats very good, late, rusting badly; potatoes medium to good; some complaint of rot; cranberries extra good; corn not half a crop; beans, pods numerous and well filled; sugar beets, such as escaped the cutworm, growing finely; apples, a light yield; grapes, never better; squash and pumpkins, none.
Ea Surry. S. WASSON.

KENNEBEC. The grain crop is nearly all harvested and good yields may be looked for; wheat especially is well filled and good crops will be reported. Corn although late is fast gaining and many fields will yield well, if the warm weather continues for two weeks to ger. Potatoes we think are doing well; yet on some very low, flat lands some complaint is made of rust, and where water stood after the great storm, we hear of the rot to some extent. The fruit crop will be light, yet some orchards will yield well notwithstanding the great crops of last year. Garden truck is doing well and a fair crop will be reported. Squash and pumpkins are nearly a failure. Good crops of beans may be looked for if we have good weather for curing them.
A. E. FAUGHT.

KENNEBEC. Wheat improved since last report; some not yet harvested. Crop estimated at 90 per cent of '78. Oats and barley above an average crop. Beans good. Corn just in the milk; considerably damaged and growth of ears retarded by the August gale. With two weeks of good weather may get three-fourths of a crop. Potatoes have had a large growth; tops still green except Early Rose, which are rusting some where not matured; very little complaint of rot; crop promises more per acre than for several years past. Sugar beets and most other roots doing well. Apples estimated at three-fourths of a crop; wormy and inferior. Mowing fields unusually fresh; excellent fall feed. Pumpkins may average one per acre.
Ea. Vassalboro'. S. N. T.

SO. KENNEBEC. Fruit, good quality of apples, but only half as many as last year. Only a few pears. Grapes, shall have a good crop. Wheat, the acreage is not large but the yield is good and quality fine. Corn bids fair to be as good as we ever had in this section. A large crop of beans. Potatoes are of good size, good quality and will be a good crop. Shall have a full crop of barley and oats. J. M. C.
Pittston.

KNOX. Corn is yet uncertain; some pieces were damaged by being blown down in the late gale, but the weather for the last two weeks has been very favorable. Wheat is now being harvested and the yield bids fair to be be better than last year; there is also a larger breadth sown than last year. The chief damage done by the late storm is in crippling the straw so as to make the work of harvesting more difficult. Potatoes are larger than usual and turn out well, but there are some complaints of rot and farmers are digging them up to save them; other crops are looking well. Fall feed bids fair to be good..
Thomaston. JOHN L. COPELAND.

LINCOLN—SHEEPSCOT DISTRICT. Potatoes will be less than three-fourths of a crop. Many of them are small. Rot came a week ago and farmers are digging to save further loss. Corn is dubious yet. It has not filled well and was blown flat to the ground in the tempest of 18th. If we do not get a week of hot weather with warm nights, corn will be very light. Pumpkins none at all, not one for Thanksgiving. Grain mostly harvested—very fair, a good crop. All that was lodged down by the tempest of the 18th, is damaged. Sugar beets will not average 10 tons to the acre, because more than half the planters did not thin properly and in season as they were directed to do; and in some cases they were abandoned to the weeds and of course they get a good weed crop to seed the ground another year. Nothing like plenty of weed seed to grow! over. Some lots are excellent, however.
Wiscasset. JUNIOR.

OXFORD. The grain crop is excellent, and the most of it secured in good condition. Potatoes an average crop, with but little signs of rot. Corn will be very good if the frost does not injure. It will not be safe from it, generally, till the 20th of September. Pumpkins are a failure. The hop crop is light. Apples will be plenty enough for home use. They are very fair and of good size. I think the Colorado beetle has injured the potato crop but slightly. But few pears are cultivated in town.
Woodstock. ALDEN CHASE.

OXFORD. Grain an average crop—quite an amount not yet cut. Corn has made a large growth of fodder and fair y set with ears—which require fully two weeks to mature, with rare exceptions. Early Rose potatoes are of fine quality but not great in quantity. M. N. L.
Rumford.

OXFORD. In submitting a crop report for your columns we would state that we find no sufficient reason for changing our predictions made several weeks ago. Corn, generally, in this section is far below the average, owing to a severe frost on the 9th of June, and cold nights, and severe drouth in August. Potatoes are more promising, although injured somewhat by the drouth. The crop was not injured materially by bugs, as great efforts were made to prevent their depredations. Grain is being harvested and threshed in some localities, and is above the average, especially wheat and oats. Apple and fruit crop generally not so abundant as last year, still enough for home use and some to spare. Many young orchards are bearing quite plentifully. Never in my experience have vines done so poorly as the present season. Beets are looking well. No sugar beet contracts were made in this vicinity. The hay crop was above an average one, and larger than for several years. Good prospect for fall grazing. S. ROBINSON, JR.
Ea Sumner.

WEST OXFORD. Wheat is below an average yield, and weevils have eaten considerable, and farmers fear for another season and will not sow largely. Oats yield a smaller crop than last year. Corn is well grown and promises well—many fields are already in milk. Potatoes have been mostly saved from beetles and will be an average crop; no rot yet. Beans are well grown but are rusting. Apples are not an average yield, but are fair and well grown. Considerable aftermath will be cut.
Denmark. C. B. SMITH.

OXFORD. Corn hardly in the milk. We must have a very warm September, or no corn. Wheat and oats excellent. (I had one little piece of wheat which I harvested at the rate of 35 bushels to the acre, and half an acre of oats at the rate of 60 bushels to the acre). Potatoes promise a good crop. Hay came in better than was anticipated. Apples scarce. Sugar beets generally look well. Beans late. N. T. T.
Bethel.

PENOBSCOT. Wheat crop heavy, well filled, quite free from blight or rust; generally well secured. Potatoes, heavy growth of tops, no complaint of rot as yet; tops somewhat affected by the rust that caused the rot; but little damaged by the Colorado beetle. Corn two weeks behind time, a fair growth, but not well eared; will not probably ripen so as to make a good crop of sound ears. As many apples will be raised as can be sold or profitably used at home. Fall feed abundant; a heavy second crop, mostly clover; may justly be termed the clover year, as it springs up everywhere in mowed fields. A heavy crop of oats and barley, well secured. D. BROWN.
Hampden.

PENOBSCOT. No damage to potato crop by Colorado beetle, only expense of picking. Early rose well matured, yield good; late varieties are looking well, no signs of rust. Wheat, barley and oats good, mostly housed Corn two weeks later than usual; will yield a middling crop if we do not get a killing frost this month. No sugar beets raised in this vicinity. T. FULLER.
Lincoln.

FARM OF STATE COLLEGE. Wheat—variety Lost Nation; heads well filled; has been harvested; estimated yield above 25 bushels to the acre. Barley in good condition, heads long, straw bright. Corn light, but growing well. Potatoes fair; injury by beetle slight. Beans, onions and turnips in good condition. Cabbages backward. Apples much more abundant than last year. Sugar beets growing vigorously, with promise of large yield.
Orono. FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

PISCATAQUIS. Grain nearly harvested; in good condition, is better than an average, especially wheat. Corn filling out exceedingly well; promises very large. Potatoes killed by rust within a few days, but have attained good size, are a fair yield, and of good quality; apples a fair crop; pumpkins slim; root crops look well. Fall feed not so good as last year.
Milo. E. E. STURTEVANT.

SAGADAHOC. The grain crop in this vicinity is harvested, and is generally good. Wheat, in some instances, was thinned early in the season by some sub-surface enemy, and oats have been slightly injured by rust. Corn has made a heavy growth, is well eared, and only requires time and mild weather to insure a good yield. Apples and other fruits are mostly below an average. Sugar beets appear to be doing well. T. B. READ.
Bowdoinham.

SOMERSET. Hay crop about one-eighth better than last year. Wheat generally good. Oats, rye and barley about the usual crop. Corn very large growth but late Potatoes very good quality; no rot yet, but hardly come up to the usual standard The Colorado beetles have been quite troublesome, but have done but little harm only in time spent in fighting them. Only a very few have used Paris green. Sugar beets very good when on suitable land and taken good care of; none grown here only for stock. Apples will be a small crop. Small fruits generally quite good. E. G. Gordon raised twenty bushels of strawberries on a little less than one-fifth of an acre.
Solon. G.

SOMERSET. Corn coming on splendidly; an average crop or more will be harvested. Potatoes yielding large but rotting some. Grain harvested in excellent condition, and threshing commenced. Root crops growing finely. Fall feed never looked better. Stock is looking well and growing fast. Apples are coming into market in good condition, and farmers expect a good crop. Everything is growing that can grow, and the farmer is the best contented of all classes this year. T.
Fairfield.

WALDO. The crops are all backward, and coming to maturity slowly. A warm fall is needed to give us any corn. Oats are now being harvested; they are light. Wheat and barley will be a fair crop. The storm of the 17-19 badly beat down all crops. Corn has partially righted, but some will never come upright. Grain, except wheat is badly tangled. Apples will be very good in quality, and an average quantity. The root crops are doing nicely, especially sugar beets. The ground is well supplied with water, and farmers are improving the opportunity to do their fall plowing early. Beans and peas are about average. No cucumbers, squash or pumpkins will be raised only in exceptional cases. The striped bug did his work thoroughly this spring. Potato beetles disappearing. Rust appearing on potatoes. No rot yet seen. Grass starting nicely in mowed fields. Apple trees making a rapid and extensive growth. Bush cutting now in order. Some rye is being sown.
Brooks. J. W. LANG.

WALDO. Hay crop 15 to 20 per cent more than last year. Grain good; late storm damaged it. Potatoes fair to good. Bugs have damaged crops, where care has not been used. Upon the whole the crops are above an average, and prospects of fair prices and better demand. Corn was damaged by late storm. Fall feed excellent.
Winterport. F. A.

SOUTHERN WALDO. Grain nearly all received in good condition. Wheat above the average in quality and quantity. Corn light and backward. Potatoes rusting some, and many fields injured by the bug. Apples light crop, it being the off year. Gale of Aug. 18th blew off large quantities. Prices of farm produce: Hay $8.00 and $10 00 per ton; potatoes 40 and 50 cents; butter 15 and 17 cents; eggs 14 cents. Large amount of fall farm work being done, and preparations made for next year's crop. B.
Belfast.

WASHINGTON. The storm of the 18th and 19th of August did considerable damage to the crops. I hear of a number of patches of corn that was about destroyed. Oats and barley were blown flat in many places, but the wheat seemed to stand up better, though it was badly tangled. Wheat is looking nicely, and I hear of no injury from insects, and with a few days good weather it will harvest a fine crop in good order. Had it not been for the severe storm, I think there would have been a very large yield of grain of all kinds. Potatoes are pretty well used up, and will soon have to be dug; hear of no rot. So few have been dug can give no estimate of the crop. A.
Dennysville.

YORK. Our boys are running a threshing machine in a circuit of twenty miles. All kinds of grain never was better; corn is silking rapidly; will soon be out of the way of frost; the sugar beet is an assured success; potatoes and apples are a drug in this market at 50 cents a bushels; pumpkins none; garden truck fair; the potato beetle has gone into the ground to recuperate for next year; politicians have taken their place, and are making it lively.
Biddeford. J. MCINTIRE.

NORTH WEST YORK. Hay all secured, and a very fair crop; corn is still backward, but with favorable weather we may expect a remunerative crop; wheat and oats have come fully up to our expectations. Rye and barley not much sown in this vicinity. Potatoes very good, more so than usual. Apples, a bountiful crop, and uncommonly fine. Garden vegetables in abundance; also grapes and pears are looking first-rate.
Parsonsfield. G. LOUGEE.

A correspondent at Victoria, N. B., writes that the crops are two weeks late there; have had a peculiar season, quite dry at times and then rains lasting a week. The late winds and rains have had a tendency to shorten the crop. Everything harvested but corn, which is very backward.

New England Fair.

The New England Fair was successfully opened at Worcester, Mass., Tuesday morning. The attendance of visitors was large and the arrangements complete in every detail. The entries in all the departments of the exhibition have been very full. The finest display of stock ever upon the grounds was shown, and the exhibition of fruit and flowers at the Rink embraced a large and attractive variety. The fair was officially opened by the President, Hon. George B. Loring, in an interesting and appropriate address delivered at headquarters at 11 o'clock. We hope to be able to give this admirable address in full hereafter. At the close of the address the committees on the various departments were called, vacancies were filled, and the books of entries were delivered. The judges then commenced their examination.

The exhibition of fruit and vegetables at the hall was not large, but embraced the finest specimens of the best varieties. A large display of neat stock attracted a good share of attention, there being fine animals from all the New England States. The entries in this department were as follows: Jerseys, 136; Ayrshire, 111; Devons, 66; Swiss and Holstein, 65; Shorthorns, 46; Herefords, 14; Guernseys, 9; grades, 108; working oxen, 98. Of horses there was a good but not large exhibit. In the "go as you please" foot race Tuesday, Michael F. Cronier of Worcester, after running six miles fell down and his recovery was regarded as very doubtful. There was trotting Thursday and Friday, but not a Maine trotting horse was entered.

The attendance Wednesday was very large, and many distinguished persons were present including the governors of several of the New England States. Speeches were made by Lt. Governor Long, Gov. Head of New Hampshire, Att'y-General Devens and others. There were two trots of no special importance. The only Maine premiums awarded Thursday, were third on stallions to C. P. Mattocks, Portland, and on Southdown ewes to N. R. Boutelle, Waterville. Dr. Boutelle also had the best display of Maine cattle. Thursday was a rainy day and the attendance light. Other awards to Maine exhibitors were as follows: Second on Jersey bull, Dr. N. R. Boutelle, Waterville; also to same, second premium on Jersey heifer calves. C. P. Mattocks, Portland, received third premium on Herd of Jersey cattle, and second on Jersey heifer. Joseph Percival, Waterville, received third premium on middle wool ewes.

Delightful weather and a great crowd marked the last day of the Fair. The exhibition, as a whole, was a most gratifying success, a credit alike to the officers of the society and to the people of Worcester and vicinity. A ten mile go-as-you-please race, with 15 contestants, was run Friday morning, and was won by Tools of Clinton in the remarkably fast time of 57 minutes 38 seconds. The cavalcade of premium animals upon the track at noon was one of the finest displays ever seen in New England. In the races Friday afternoon 2.37 class won by Shepard Boy; time, 2.37. The 2.24 class by Noon Tide; time, 2.38½.

Woman's Department.

For the Woman's Department.

About Dress.

I see a great deal said about how Christians should dress. I do not believe any one has any right to wear a garment that tends to injure or weaken the body, and in doing this we dwarf the soul and I believe it is an unpardonable sin if there is such a sin, to dress in such an unnatural way to destroy God's work, the human body. We have not yet learned how to dress ourselves or our children; the possibilities of improvement in this line are very great. Is it not a real misfortune that we are no better clothed? The heathens are ahead of us in this respect, they do not deform their bodies as we do by tight lacing; they do appear to have more respect for their bodies than civilized people. Would it not be well for us to hesitate about sending more missionaries abroad to the happy heathen endeavoring to save their souls while making sure of ruining their bodies? Christians may wear rich clothing if they are made and worn in strict conformity to health and comfort. I would have them wear something rich and serviceable that will not demand all their time to keep in order and leave them no time to improve and store their minds. Christian people are suffered to be guides for others to follow; then let them be careful and set a good example, especially in dressing themselves. Men and boys are dressed far better and healthier and therefore enjoy better health and retain their youthful appearance longer than woman. But let them dress the same as we do and see if they will not look as old at thirty as we do at thirty. Oh, why will women be so heedless and ignorant and be so frivolous and bring on an endless train of diseases, thus destroying their natural beauty and oblige them to resort to artificial productions. Happiness cannot be complete without a sound body; neither is the mind as clear in a diseased body as in a perfect healthy body. And why will mothers be so careless in dressing and training their little daughters when there is so much said upon this subject? I have seen many mothers dress their little girls with the bands around the waist tight enough to keep the clothing from slipping down over the hips and their dress made in three pieces two skirts and a sack, the weight of the skirts drawing from the hips and when blamed for such neglect, I was told that it was the fashion, and the dress was short and could not be heavy enough to do any harm. Oh, how I long to tear such garments from thin pale bodies and replace them by loose, light garments, weight drawing from the shoulders, instead of the hips and let them enjoy the happiness of light and properly adjusted clothing. There is an excess of material where it is not needed, and a deficiency where it is needed. The clothing should be made the same thickness throughout, in order that the uniform temperature natural to the body may not be disturbed and destroyed. The shoulders and not the hips should support the weight of the clothing. The vital organs situated in central region of the body must be allowed unimpeded action and this cannot be with corsets however loose they are worn.
READER.

For the Woman's Department.

Work by Lamp Light.

I believe that we can be whatever we want to be; that we have the ability to develope all our faculties; if otherwise God would fail to be a just Father. The majority doubtless do not care to be President of this Common wealth, simply because they are deficient in the faculties that such a position requires. On the same plane, we can do what we want to do and what we do not want to do we can excuse ourselves from doing. My experience is, that the more our work drives us the more we can do, that is if we are ambitious and energetic and really wish to accomplish anything. A well developed brain is wonderfully convenient on all occasions for it makes the household jobs fit so evenly, and some times intermingle that we almost do two in one. No time is lost in standing around and thinking, arms akimbo, as swinging the stove poker by way of evolving the right way. We all have some gymnastic by way of evoking inspiration and doubtless scratching the head, tapping the foot is as effectual as poker evolutions. No matter what proper method is adopted if we can once enter the rut that will help us save time, for something good. But I have little patience with drones, who saunter, saunter all day and eight o'clock P. M., finds them still revolving in the peck measure they started from in the morning. Yes, they are uncharitable or unreasonable enough to say that those who are able to sit in a flower scented sitting room in the afternoon are poor house-keepers. "Oh the inhumanity of woman to woman." Reason, you slow droning house-keepers and stake your judgment on this; that they were up full two hours before you and kept doing till everything was complete, then who has a better right to sit in the parlor and play Old Hundred, sing, read or pray till tea time? The "fat of the land is for such" and what is fatter than two hours of brain work after six of manual?
MERCY ANN.

For the Woman's Department.

Kind Words.

How few know the value of kind words. They cost nothing, and they do so much good. A few kind words spoken cheeringly to some despairing one, may be like rays of sunlight falling on the soul. A few kind words to a wandering one may recall him to the path of duty, and they are so much better than a sharp, bitter reproof, which goes like a dagger to the heart. We do not know how much good we may do by speaking words of kindness. It may help some one to bear the heavy burden, and go forward in the path of duty, cheerfully and trustingly. A few words kindly spoken, may be remembered long after we have forgotten them, and even when we are sleeping beneath the daises. Kind words spoken to a suffering one, lying sick and helpless on a couch of pain, may be long remembered, and help them to bear with patience their heavy affliction. A few kind, warning words to the careless, pressing madly on in a career of wickedness, may lead them into the path of righteousness. A kind sympathizing word to the mourning ones weeping for the loved sleeping in yonder church yard, will help them to bear their loss, with Christian fortitude; we may call the desponding heart with a bright and trusting hope. A comforting word to those who are in trouble will always help them. If we would accomplish much good in this short summer of life we must learn to do good in little things. I do not think those who accomplish the greatest things in life, are always those who do the most good. Many little deeds and words of kindness would amount to much good in a long life time.

Kind words will do much to help overcome a passionate disposition; they do much more good in the world than we realize they do We may cherrish a kind word spoken by a friend, many long years, and always love to think of them and it is a joy to know that we may do good by speaking a few kind words. Then let us scatter them like sunbeams all about us, and we shall be happy ourselves, and help to make those around us happy. "Kind words can never die." C.

A new method of attaching the umbrella to the belt is copied from the quiver of the toxophilite. A small sheath is hung by a chain to the belt, and through this the umbrella is passed, so that it assumes somewhat the position of a rapier as carried by gentlemen of the olden time.

Japanese fans covered with silk or satin and painted by hand are among the fans new this season. Ladies industriously inclined take the cheap Japanese fan and cover and paint it to suit their tastes.

[Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Semi-Annual Session.

The autumn, or semi-annual session of the State Board of Agriculture was held at Dennysville, in Washington County, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2d, 3rd and 4th, commencing Tuesday P. M. The call for the session included a Farmer's Convention, and delegates from societies, farmers' clubs, and all farmers, fruit-growers, and others interested were cordially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings and discussions incident to the occasion, which invitation was generally accepted by the farmers in the locality, who were present in goodly numbers throughout the session.

Dennysville is one of the most pleasant, finely located and thriving little villages in Eastern Maine. It has a population of about 500, is located midway from Machias to Calais, being twenty-two miles from each, at the mouth of Dennys river, which here empties into an arm of the sea some score or more of miles from old ocean proper. It was settled in 1786 by Gen. Benj. Lincoln, and named for an Indian chief called "Denny," whose hunting and fishing ground was in the neighborhood. The leading industry of the citizens of this section of the State for many years was lumbering combined with fishing, but since the comparative exhaustion of the lumber source, and the decadence of the fishing interests, attention is being paid to farming, and the available soil is being utilized till the county boasts of many fine farms and thrifty, progressive farmers, who compare favorably with more generously endowed sections of the State

The following members of the Board were in attendance:

Androscoggin, D. J. Briggs, Turner; Aroostook, Columbus Hayford, Mayaville; Cumberland, John M. Brown, Portland; Franklin, J. O. Keys, North Jay; Kennebec, Sullivan Kilbreth, Manchester; Knox, Nathaniel Alford, Hope; Lincoln, Samuel Kennedy, Whitefield; Oxford, S. S. Smith, Oxford; Penobscot, John Thissell, Corinth; Piscataquis, H. L. Leland; Sagadahoc, G. M. Gowell, Bowdoin; Somerset, Levi L. Lucas, St. Albans; H. C. Burleigh, Fairfield; Washington, Dr. J. R. Lincoln, Dennysville. Pomological Society, Z. A. Gilbert, East Turner; Poultry Society, W. W. Thomas, Portland. Dairymen's Association, J. R. Nelson, Winthrop. Jersey Stock Association, S. T. Floyd, Winthrop. Members at large: Prof. M. C. Fernald, Orono: George E. Brackett, Belfast.

Opening Session.

An address of welcome to the Board was given in behalf of the citizens of Washington county and the town of Dennysville, by Rev. Chas. Whittier, of Dennysville, in a brief but appropriate address, which was responded to by the President.

Dr. Lincoln, of Dennysville, being called upon to suggest a subject adapted to the occasion, said the great want of Washington county is to know how to recuperate her exhausted farms. Another want is encouragement in sheep husbandry and the raising of breadstuffs. Recommends that a portion of the time be devoted to a "field-day" during the session.

Z. A. Gilbert, of Androscoggin, comes from the farm not in a high state of mental excitement but rather tired with the labors incident to the season. We do not come as teachers, for we do not know the wants of Washington county so well as its resident farmers, but we are willing to aid so far as in us lies. We want to learn the experience of the local farmers, as the conditions of the farms and fields indicate abilities worthy of teachers rather than learners. There are certain well defined principles of agriculture common to all communities. One is that no system of farming is profitable unless it leaves the soil in as good a condition after a crop is taken from it as it was originally. The first effort should be to obtain fertilizers to cause this condition of the soil. Again it is necessary to look closely to the cost of the crop, for farming is not profitable if

Geo. M. Gowell, of Topsham. Farmers in Sagadahoc county use muscle bed largely, especially for topdressing grass fields, with much success. The muscle beds are diminishing rapidly so great is the demand.

Mr. Wilder inquires in regard to what becomes of ammonia from raw, fresh fish applied as topdressing.

Prof. Jordan, of State College, referred to farmers of Prince Edward Island, who use muscle bed largely, and find it very beneficial for continuous use. If live muscle or fresh fish is applied as topdressing to surface of soil, the nitrogen or ammonia resulting from decomposition will largely rise and be lost. It is a ruinous policy. A pungent odor from manure is no evidence of the escape of ammonia.

Ben. Lincoln used fish pomace by plowing into the soil in autumn, and also by harrowing it in to the soil in the spring, and the results from the former method was most satisfactory.

Mr. Lucas inquired in regard to autumn manuring in hill for crops, especially corn, to be planted the coming spring.

J. M. Brown, of Portland, has had only a five years experience in using muscle mud. It has been used extensively in Cumberland county as topdressing for grass lands for many years with success. It is costly, some cases at a price of $7.00 per ton delivered on farm. A hay farm must be kept up by topdressing. The mud is considered a specific. It is found to be very durable, lasting from ten to fifteen years. It does not pay to put it on flat land, but on rolling lands and swales. The general testimony of farmers is that it is a good manure and pays.

Success in Farming: How to Attain It.

At the afternoon session the subject of How to attain success in farming was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Thissell, of Corinth, says success depends upon many circumstances, especially upon the farmer. Location, soil, markets, natural adaptability of the man himself, etc., all unite towards deciding and answering the question. Men who started with me fifty years ago in farming, with energy, brains and will, have attained as large a degree of success as have those in other professions. Three hundred acres is preferable to one hundred for a farm, especially in a new country. Success cannot be attained without labor and without brains. The old adage that "he who by the plow would thrive, must either hold or drive," is as true to-day as ever.

D. J. Briggs, of Turner, recommends sheep husbandry for Washington county as a road to success in farming. A mutton breed is best for Maine.

H. C. Burleigh, of Fairfield, inquires what is meant by success in farming. Is it to raise a huge animal, or fast trotting horse, or to live a hard life on our farms. No, it is something else. It is a success to make an acre of land produce twice as much this year as it did a few years ago; to grow an animal better than we have done before, or to raise two pounds of juicy meat for what it has cost to raise one. Beef can be raised at a profit in Maine, and fit for any market in the world. It pays to raise steers for work or beef with hay even at $15.00 per ton, and the manure left can be put back on the farm, thus returning nearly as much as has been taken from the soil. A good flock of mutton sheep always pay—is successful agriculture every time. A good herd of thoroughbred cattle well patronized, will enhance the value of stock in a county, thousands of dollars in a few years. And be sure to give the matter a full trial, whether prices are up or down—give it a ten years' trial at least.

Mr. Gowell, of Topsham. Dairying is a necessary industry to make our farming successful, and we must continue to keep and care for our herds even while prices are low as at present. We cannot afford to keep a cow which will produce less than three hundred pounds of butter annually. We cannot depend on our local markets, but must cater to the markets of the world. Must resort to soiling if we receive the highest returns from our cows.

H. L. Leland, of Piscataquis Co., thinks the highest success is attained when our farmers make for themselves pleasant homes. Our farmers are not generally successful. Too many farms are under mortgage. A large portion of our farmers are what is termed small farmers. There is no royal road to success in farming. Care should be taken not to rush too hastily into any one branch of farming. A leading requirement is to grow all or much of the food possible on their farms going to support the family, especially the bread. Great care should be taken when we enter into any specialty in farming for the purpose of raising money, to pay debts perhaps.

Do well whatever we do. Oxen are preferable to horse labor. Small farmers cannot afford to own so much farm machinery. We must economise all our small means; live more cheaply, save the wastes, and keep out of debt.

Z. A. Gilbert, of Androscoggin, finds it easier to tell others how to operate than to manage his own farm successfully. One of the greatest faults of our farmers is a lack of faith in their business. We want faith to produce successful will powers. Examples of success abound everywhere. We can afford but few failures. If we raise stock to be successful we must have good stock. So with every department of farming. Maine does not yet furnish sufficient dairy products to supply its demands. We must have good products and they will obtain paying but not extravagant prices. Stock raising and dairying may go hand in hand on our farms. It is not necessary to take a worthless beef animal to produce good dairy products. Believes in mixed farming to a great extent. We should produce chiefly upon the farm what we consume upon the farm as food for the family and our stock.

Mr. Davidson, of St. John, N. B. No bank gives such returns as mother earth. No man can be successful in farming or any other business unless he loves it. The MAINE FARMER is a great help to the farmer, and the best of any journal he takes. The position it has taken in regard to the growing of wheat in Maine especially, has given a great impetus to that branch of farming, and our thanks are due it for its labors and lessons. Improved agricultural implements have been a great aid to successful farming.

Mr. Wilder was pleased to see so many ladies present, as many of them are more capable than men of carrying on a farm. All our successful farming is backed up by good grass fields. A farmer to be successful must be a live man. Every man must determine for himself what he shall do upon his farm. He should never purchase either butter or cheese. We must raise a variety of crops. We have paid too much money to the West for feed to support old horses. If we had more oxen and less horses it would be better for us. Give us oxen for farm work—horses for light work and marketing. Thousands of dollars have been spent and lost in Washington county for fruit trees, which have died for lack of care in cultivation. We need to do as much farm work as possible in the fall of the year, as our spring season is so short. Potatoes should be planted here in April, and grain sown as soon as the frost is out. Sows one-half of his fields to grass seed every year to renew the turf. Prefers topdressing.

President Fernald. The question a young man asks himself is, will the business pay before he enters upon it, and it is so in regard to farming. Therefore we want the testimony of practical, successful farmers on the question, to go out to the public. Is convinced that young men do not so much ask if the work of a profession is hard or includes manual labor, but will it pay to enter into it?

Mr. Burleigh does not think the dairy interest very low. One of his neighbors has lately sold 1800 pounds of cheese at 11½ cts. per pound. Some of the many crops in mixed husbandry are sure to bring good crops. Working oxen sell to-day at as high prices as ever. There is a real value in steers and oxen—a trotting horse has only a fictitious value. There is no danger in glutting the market in raising mutton sheep. The markets of the world are open to them at paying prices.

Mr. Robinson fears why he has not been more successful in farming is because he has not put his soul into farming. Has never raised great hay crops or great oxen, but has farmed in a small way. Small breeds of cattle are adapted to our small farms.

Mr. Gilbert thinks young men are more interested in farms and farming than heretofore, and they are anxiously reading and examining the testimony of farmers, such as has been given here, with a view to deciding whether farming pays, and thus whether they will adopt it as a profession.

Natural Sources of Plant Food.

At the evening session Wednesday, Prof. Jordan, of the State College presented a paper on the natural sources of plant food, (paper in full hereafter) which was followed by discussion of that topic.

J. R. Farrington, of Orono, said: Tillage is manure, because it develops in the soil plant food which otherwise would be beyond our reach. Farmers do not cultivate and till enough. Summer fallowing is valuable, but growing certain crops and thoroughly tilling the soil at the same time is preferable. Keep the cultivator moving all through the growing season, not only to keep down the weeds, but to develop and render available the plant food locked up in the soils.

In securing the solid manures by putting it in our barn cellars we save only part. The liquid manure must be saved by absorbents. The great question is how to save the manure of the farm, and only by securing the liquid portion can we economize all the plant food in our possession.

In answer to a question Prof. Jordan explained the action of clover roots in the soil, which, while decomposing are in suitable form to be used as plant food by other plants.

Mr. Goodale said there was no such thing as an exhausted soil. It is better to say they are in a reduced condition. It is in such a form that the plant food it contains is closely locked up, and must go through certain processes before it is available. Cultivation is the equivalent of manure by bringing out the dormant plant food thus locked up. A short prescription for bringing up worn out farms may be briefly written in the word clover.

Reorganization.

Thursday forenoon was devoted to a business session of the Board, when the question of a reorganization or remodelling of the Board was fully and thoroughly discussed. There was an entire unanimity among the members as to the advisability and necessity of a radical change in several particulars as regards the composition and operations of the Board, made necessary by the recent changes in the law governing the society, and the wants and demands of the times. After a full discussion and interchange of ideas in regard to general propositions and recommendations looking towards bringing the Board more in consonance with existing circumstances, a select committee composed of Messrs. J. M. Brown, Z. A. Gilbert and S. L. Goodale, was chosen to take charge of the matter and report a plan for reorganization at the annual session which will be held at Augusta during the session of the next Legislature. This is an important movement, which may result in an almost entire change in the make-up, workings and influence of the Board.

Field Day.

The afternoon was occupied as a "Field Day," during which the members of the Board, accompanied by visitors and residents visited the farms, fields and flocks of the farmers in the vicinity of the village, and spent a few hours in a very pleasant and instructive manner, acquainting themselves with the methods of work, the ideas, theories, practices and condition of the resident farmers as shown by their crops, buildings, stock and general surroundings. The results and opinions formed were satisfactory and highly creditable to the representatives of agricultural pursuits of this section of Maine.

Claims of Agriculture.

The closing evening session was devoted to a discussion of the Claims of Agriculture on our citizens, which was opened by Z. A. Gilbert, of Turner.

He said, in substance:—Civilized governments have recognized that their prosperity depended on their agriculture—when that flourishes its people are prosperous. Hence the necessity existing of its assistance for the promotion of agriculture. Our country is largely contributing to the food supply of the world above our own wants. This is an evidence of the value of the profession of agriculture to the world and to our country. Agriculture is now the leading industry in Maine, and should receive encouragement accordingly, both from the State and individuals.

Many of the States are generously supporting agriculture and agricultural institutions, having learned that this is the true road to success as commonwealths. Foreign countries are waking up to the same necessity; even Japan, though semi-civilized, deems it of so much importance to encourage her agriculture, that great efforts are there being made to promote its interests.

Among our leading State institutions devoted to the encouragement of agriculture is the Board of Agriculture, whose objects are to promote all interests bearing directly upon agriculture. Mr. Gilbert gave a detailed account of the formation, condition, laws governing the Board, etc., also in regard to the State College, and the recent action of the Legislature in refusing them aid.

Educated labor always takes the front rank. We must have education in connection with practice, and hence the need of State support to those institutions which are endeavoring to give this education to our young men and our citizens. Shall the farmers of Maine quietly submit to the action of our Legislature in this matter of crippling and neglecting these institutions?

Shall these things continue? Shall our State remain in this retrograde position another year, and Maine thus be kept in the background, comparatively, in her efforts to encourage its leading and most prominent industry? We trust not, but that the 70,000 farmers, and the farmer's clubs and institutions will make themselves heard, and demand the recognition and support due them from the State.

Among the resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to the citizens of Dennysville for their generous and open hearted hospitalities extended to us on this occasion, and especially to the resident member, Dr. Lincoln, whose personal efforts have so largely contributed to our pleasure and well being, and the success of the session.

Music was furnished during the evening session by the Dennysville Cornet Band, and thus closed a most pleasant and apparently satisfactory meeting of the Board.

STATE FAIR. Gen. W. S. Tilton, in in a letter speaking of the coming State Fair, says: "Every good observer will concede the beauty and pure happiness to be found in the life of the farmer. His occupation does not demand a daily communication with men, in matters of trade, that bring to the surface all the meaner qualities. His best communion is rather with nature, whose laws make his study; and she it is who rewards his honest toil with fruits commensurate to his exertions. But this is an age of progress and no farmer can afford to lie still in his work. Whatever there may be that is new; whatever that may be good for him to know he should be looking for, as a part of his stock in trade. Hence the necessity of an occasional assemblage of the knights of the plow to talk over matters, and to compare notes, as is very properly done in the county meetings called cattle shows. And yet there is a larger field of usefulness and information to be found in a State Fair, making it for the interest of every one who would keep posted in his profession to go and learn what he can. There is competition in every trade; success awaits the man of intelligence, the one who learns the best methods of producing desired results. It is not therefore for the interest of the farmer to stay at home, and to leave his shrewder neighbor to acquire an advantage over him by getting knowledge that is open to both."

GIANT FARMS. In the west and southwest where lands are cheap giant farming is not an uncommon thing. In southwestern Texas is situated a farm nearly or quite double the size of the giant farm of Colorado. The "Big Pasture," as this is called, contains no less than 209,428 acres, and is owned by Coleman, Mathis & Fulton. It is well stocked with cattle. In this State five acres are adequate pasturage for one head of stock. Thus you see, the "Big Pasture" contains about 40,000 cattle, which is the number claimed by the company. They have owned at one time 70,000 head more than they could conveniently pasture. They do not confine their business to the increase of their stock, but are constantly buying in large numbers. Cattle can be raised here as cheap as in the West. There, a serious drawback to cattle-raising is the droughs which occasionally visit the country. Messrs. Coleman, Mathis & Fulton find a ready market for the sale of their cattle in New Orleans and Havana, to which places they ship by the Morgan steamships. This firm has branded as high as 30,000 calves per annum—that number being the increase of their immense herds. Their sales per annum run up into like high figures. This giant farm is situated in Aransas, San Patricio and Nueces counties. The whole of Southeastern Texas is pretty much divided into large stock farms, whose areas run from 15,000 to 200,000 acres, the above-mentioned farm being the largest. There are several which equal the Colorado farm in size.

THESE old people whose blood has become thin and steps feeble are praising Hop Bitters for the good they have done them.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Sept. 13, 1879.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE, OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Postage Free to all Subscribers.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change his post-office direction or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers the printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Somerset county during September.

MR. J. P. CLARK, our Agent, will call upon our subscribers in Penobscot during September.

Mr. S. N. TABER will call upon our subscribers in Hancock county during the month of September.

Success.

Success, is simply the reward inevitably paid to enterprise, courage, thrift and industry. Failure to obtain success in life, comes principally from infirmity of purpose. A resolution to do well is necessary but if the purpose stop with the resolution, it avails nothing. The resolution must be followed by the courage to realize the convictions. One aspires to be a successful farmer, but does not possess the courage to perform the daily toil and learn by actual experiment and hours of hard study a knowledge of chemistry which is necessary to make him master of his work. One may desire to become eminent in a profession, but is not willing to undergo the life of hard training and self-denial which is absolutely necessary to earn the distinction, which each profession gladly gives to every person who pays the price demanded.

Another person's ambition is to acquire wealth, but is not willing to practice the most rigid economy and surrender every luxury, devoting his whole time to the one object of getting rich. He could reach the summit, but he must climb the hill on foot. There are a large class who possess powers of application and acquire knowledge, but lack courage and so fail; they can do nothing of themselves; they need some one to direct and lead them and they can follow with fidelity. They are utterly powerless to do anything unless under the encouragement, and at the suggestion of others. They lack the indispensable prerequisite to success, courage. They do not possess an iron will that makes them alike indifferent to the censure or praise of the world, which also gives sufficient courage to brave the most formidable opposition. There are men who deserve success, but who do not receive it. That is when the close of life comes, although they may have temporarily attained it, the end is failure.

Take for example the case of Jefferson Borden of Fall River. He has spent a life of toil and integrity in building for himself an honored name and also acquiring a worldly fortune, only to see the earnings of a life of toil, thrift and economy swept away by others in whom he placed trust. For forty years he has been the manager of the American Print Works, taking charge of them in the dark days of 1837 and carrying them by his wisdom through that and all later perils, without a break in their prosperity, or a stain upon their credit. He had retired from active business, with an ample fortune, which men not in the possession of his principles have dissipated and squandered. The last years of his life will be spent in comparative poverty, when he deserves to be the possessor of a collossal fortune. He has however through it all retained his honor and his good name.

There is also a class who for a short period appear to be successful, but who end in utter ruin. Fall River, Mass., again gives the latest illustration of this truism. Many of the business men of that city, who for years enjoyed the confidence of the public as business men and managers as private citizens, as prominent in the Christian churches in that city, have been revealed to the public as speculators, gamblers, defaulters, thieves and hypocrites. These individuals thought success was to be obtained without the possession of personal honor and integrity of character; they broke the barriers which inevitably produced failure and having lost all that makes life of real worth, they must reap after their own sowing.

Again look at the case of the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray. He is but thirty-eight years of age; a man of marked talent, strong personal feeling, magnetic power, a captivating speaker and an entertaining man. As a writer and lecturer and minister he met with marked success. He undertook to launch out into business, to build up and establish a newspaper; to form a stock company and carry on a large manufacturing enterprise; and because he was a man of learning, possessing power to please with the pen, or to win by the persuasive powers of oratory, he attempted to do business without observing a single business obligation; the result has been ruin and he has finally retired from public life, in a letter in which he says:

"I retire from public life. I utterly decline to remain in a service in which my noblest motives are traduced, my views grossly misrepresented, and my best benevolence made the cause and ground of slanderous attack. A life in which I can have no quiet, no peace, no friends; in which I can show no courtesies and do no charities unless at the risk of being vilely lied about and slandered, is one I refuse longer to live. The world I have no doubt can get along well enough without me, and I am quite certain that I can get along well enough without the world." This proves Mr. Murray's inability to bear reverses with calmness and patience, and proves he does not possess sufficient strength of character to make life a success.

To make life a success the objective point must always be kept in mind. All who embark on the voyage of life and hope to achieve anything beneficial to themselves or their race must first be their own masters. They must be well grounded in a character of honor, and strict integrity; this is the foundation; they must estimate aright their own powers and merits and their capacity for the pursuits which they prefer. Thus armed, with a due regard for the opinions of others, with a proper amount of self-confidence, perseverance, pluck, thrift and hope, they cannot fail in the end to gain the cherished object of their aspiration. It does not matter what walk of life one may choose—whether it be to war with the passions of the world, on the field of battle, in the public arena of political life, or in the retired walks of life, where men move unobserved, doing however, a great and good work, they cannot win success by a life of luxurious ease. Success cannot be achieved in any walk of life, any vocation, without the daily, hourly, undeviating use of persistence, effort, energy, pluck, grit, and the concentration of all the powers of the mind on the object in view. One must expect to encounter gales and storms and be for a while driven from the track, but the tempest will pass and the port be reached, if when the storm is over, he sails onward for the desired haven, undismayed by the vicissitudes of the voyage. Men should desire and strive to be successful, remembering that success is the result of possessing and using the qualities God has given men and which make him "a little lower than the angels," and that as a rule, those who deserve, receive success.

The Oneida Community.

This community was established forty years ago in the township of Oneida in New York by J. H. Noyes, who was the founder and leader of the society. This community holds all its property in common, carrying on various industries, and guided by a shrewd and enterprising man of business, it has been pecuniarily prosperous and acquired property of large value. But during all these years the society has adhered to its pet theory of "complex marriage," the practice of which has made it conspicuously odious. While the public saw this people prosperous iff a remarkable degree and recognized the proof it gave of the value of associated industry, the people detested and protested against their infamous system of marriage, which discarded the sacred right of parentage. Public opinion has been growing in a desire to break down this defiance of law and offense to society, and at last has been heeded by the community itself, and they have abandoned their detestable marriage practices.

In deference to public opinion Father Noyes, now growing old and wearied by the responsibility he has borne so many years, looks to his son as his successor, and wishes to relieve him of one of the burdens that has borne so heavily upon himself. Whatever his reason may be, he has proposed to the community, and they have accepted the proposal, that the obnoxious feature of their system should be abandoned, leaving their practice in other respects as it has been. Mr. Noyes' message to the community reminds them that they have always held themselves at liberty to change their social practices, and suggests that the time has come to give up the "complex marriage, not as renouncing belief in the principles and prospective finality of that institution, but in deference to the public sentiment which is manifestly rising against it." The community will now consist of two classes of members, "celibates, or those who prefer a life of sexual abstinence, and the married, who practice only the sexual freedom which strict monogamy allows." What remains of their communism is thus defined:

"1, we shall hold our property and businesses in common, as now; 2, we shall live together in a common household and eat at a common table, as now; 3, we shall have a common children's department, as now; 4, we shall have our daily evening meetings, and all of our present means of moral and spiritual improvement."

The most remarkable feature of this reform is the good temper displayed throughout. Mr. Noyes says:

"For my part, I think we have great reason to be thankful for the toleration which has so long been accorded to our audacious experiment. Especially are we indebted to the authorities and people of our immediate neighborhood for kindness and protection. It will be a good and graceful thing for us to relieve them at last of the burden of our unpopularity, and show the world that Christian communism has self-control and flexibility enough to live and flourish without complex marriage."

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. We are indebted to Mrs. W. P. Vaughan for a liberal and handsome bouquet of ferns, asters, dahlias, flox and morning glories; they were very tastefully arranged and were duly appreciated.——Miss L. Maria Simons, connected with Mr. Waite's Dirigo Business College, met with an unfortunate accident last week, at Hartland. While going down stairs she made a misstep and fell, fortunately receiving only a slight sprain of one knee. She had only just recovered from a long sickness. She has renewed her connection with the College.——Mr. George Vickery has purchased of Mr. George Hanks his farm on Western Avenue.——Mr. Charles Greenwood, late of the firm of Williamson & Greenwood, is to remove to Farmington and engage in the hardware business.——The Juvenile Pinafore Company which has attracted so much attention in Boston, will shortly appear in Granite Hall. It will afford a most pleasing entertainment, which should be largely patronized.——All of our clergymen have returned from their summer vacations, and occupied on Sunday their several pulpits, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Ecob and Rev. Mr. Upjohn. Mr. Upjohn will return from Europe by the first of October.——Major B. H. Gilbreth, an old resident and former commandant of the Kennebec Arsenal, now stationed at Watertown (Mass.,) Arsenal, made a flying trip to this city on Monday.——Mr. Horace H. Williams, the President of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City, and of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroads was in Augusta this week making his annual visit. Mr. Williams is one of the strong men of the west. He enjoys the reputation which belongs to a life of strict purity and high business character. He has many friends in his native city, as well as in his adopted State, who gladly welcome him whenever he appears among them.——The press room of Mr. E. C. Allen has been closed three days this week, in order to make some extensive and needed repairs.——The Republicans celebrated their victory Tuesday evening by burning of tar barrels, ringing of bells, firing salutes, illuminations and music.

PINAFORE. We have never had presented in this country any musical entertainment which produced so much real enjoyment as has the rendering of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's Pinafore. Every one that has ever witnessed the rendering of this opera, desires to hear it again and those who have never been fortunate enough to hear it will not neglect any opportunity to see it. Our citizens have in store for themselves a great treat. On Thursday evening of next week, Sept. 18, Murphy's Miniature Opera Company, consisting of forty Boston boys and girls, will render this fascinating and popular opera at Granite Hall. The performance of "Pinafore" by this company in Boston, over one hundred consecutive nights, steadily increased in attractiveness as its great merits become known. It is one of the most fascinating entertainments in this form, and the surprisingly good acting and singing that distinguish its presentation by these youngsters make it an entertainment that no one should fail to see, to say nothing of the wonderful little creature who plays Buttercup, and of the gifted little girl who sings the music of Josephine with such artistic taste. The price of admission has been placed at 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Eastern Express office, on and after 2 P. M., Monday, Sept. 15th.

A GRAND excursion to Houlton, Fort Fairfield and Caribou is arranged for the 22nd inst. Tickets good for the round trip will be sold at all the Maine Central Stations at the following rates: To Houlton and return, $7.00; Fort Fairfield $8.00; Caribou $8.25. The above does not include tickets from Farmington, which will be $8.00 to Houlton and $9.00 to Fort Fairfield and Caribou. This will afford a grand opportunity for persons to visit this interesting portion of our Commonwealth, at a very low price, and we hope this generous offer of the railway companies may be heartily responded to.

AN IMPOSITION. Last week we received by mail a notice post marked Athens, announcing the marriage of Mr. Alvah Foss, to Mrs. Addie V. Grant, both of Athens, and requested us to insert the notice, which we did, supposing of course it was a correct statement. We learn by letter from Mr. Foss that we were grossly imposed upon, that Mrs. Grant is a married woman; we regret that we should unintentionally have been a party to the spreading of this scandalous story. We have forwarded Mr. Foss the notice we received and trust he may be able to discover the author, who if discovered, should be publicly denounced and punished.

THE ELECTION. Monday was an exceedingly stormy day throughout the State, and it was thought it would prevent the polling of a full vote, but the excitement was so intense, and the interest felt in the result so great, that notwithstanding the drenching rain, the largest vote ever thrown was cast. The total vote will reach the unprecedented total of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, and may reach one hundred and forty thousand. Returns, as we go to press, have been received from 287 towns, showing a total of 106,196; for Davis, 54,833; Smith, 35,078; Garcelon, 16,235; republican majority, 3,570. Last year the same towns gave 96,995; for Connor, 45,231; Smith, 30,461; Garcelon, 21,193; opposition majority, 6,423. Net republican gain, 9,993. It may require the official count to determine if there was an election of governor by the people. The vote will be very close, but the indications are that there was no election by the people. The Republicans have elected 19 out of the 31 senators, and 87 of the 151 representatives, giving them a majority of 7 in the Senate, and 23 in the House, making a majority of 30 on joint ballot. The Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, were adopted by almost a unanimous vote. In this city the total vote thrown is unexampled, being 2,061. We give the vote by wards:

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Daniel F. Davis.	Jos. L. Smith.	Alonzo Garcelon.	Scattering.
Ward 1,	276	179	41	1
" 2,	182	127	16	9
" 3,	192	171	7	
" 4,	99	75	5	
" 5,	129	137	10	2
" 6,	123	107	12	2
" 7,	76	83		
	1077	879	91	14

For Representatives, George E. Weeks received 1075; J. P. Wyman, 1075; E. C. Allen, 1026; Wm. E. Lowell, 953.

THE ELECTION in California on Wednesday of last week, resulted in the triumph of the workingmen's ticket in San Francisco, and the success of the Republicans on the State ticket, and the election of their Congressional ticket. The Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch was elected mayor of San Francisco by a plurality of 1,500. The cowardly assault made upon his life undoubtedly gave him his election. The Republicans elected their State ticket by a plurality of 15,000, and the Governor elect, Mr. George C. Perkins, is a native of Maine. They also carried the four Congressional districts, making a gain of three Congressmen. The Legislature is said to be in doubt, but probably Republican.

STATE FAIR PURSES. To be trotted at Presumpscot Park, Portland. Entries, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

No. 1 for Green Horses, $150—$75, $40, $20, $15. A. D. Bumps, Thorndike, blk g. Walter B.; George Bowen, Bangor, g. m. Kisbie; J. C. Benson, Gray, blk g. Dexter; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, b. s. Pickpocket; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, br. m. Fannie Patchen; Thomas Morton, Unity, blk g. Blk Diamond; John Brown, Lebanon, b. m. Flying Maid; W. C. Gordon, Plymouth, blk m. Julia; F. O. Woodbury, Portland, b. g. John Morrill; S. Witham, Waterville, ch. g. Frank B.; Geo. F. Hitchings, Portland, crm. g. Cotton Tail; Geo. A. Murchie, Calais, b. g. Walter; Geo. Bowen, Bangor, b. m. Kisbie; J. H. Hersom, Skowhegan, g. g. Ike; E. D. Fuller, Lewiston, b. g. Morrill Knox; G. M. Park, Canton Point, s. Rocket; S. S. Jordan, Bath, blk g. Oko; Wm. H. Fogg, Bath, b. g. Fred; Joseph Jewell, Canaan, b. m. Fannie Fern.

No. 2, 2 32 Class. $300—$150, $75, $45, $30. Robert Stanwood, Portland, blk m. Viola; John O. Haines, Skowkegan, br. s. Ino; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, br. m. Fannie Patchen; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, br. g. John Gilpin; John Jones, Sanford, br. m. Jennie B; Watson Blaisdell, Burnham, b. s. Emperor William; George A. Murchie, Calais, b. g. Walter; J. B. Fowler, Saco, br. s. Coupon; Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, ch. g. Little Pete; G. J. Shaw, Detroit, s. g. Martin McLellan.

No. 6, for 4 year olds, $100—$50, $25, $15, $10. D. L. Bailey, West Gray, br. s. Crusoe; Albert Jewell, Somerset Mills, b. m. Nettie Franklin; A. S. Hodgett, Belfast, b. m. Kate; Sam'l D. Jordan, Mechanic Falls, blk s. Maine Jefferson; A. W. Brackett, Pittsfield, b. g. Kl Kl.

Thursday, Sept. 18th. No. 7. 3 00 Class. $150 00. $75; $40; $20; $15. A. D. Bumps, Thorndike, blk. g. Walter B; J. C. Benson, Gray, blk. g. Dexter; Owner, Portland, b. m. Zonie; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, b. s. Pickpocket; Thomas Morton, Unity, blk. g. Black Diamond; A. L. Brown, Bowdoin, b. g. Slipping Dick; Geo. Rose, Portland, b. m. Nellie D; F. C. Ramsdell, Knightville, b. m. Cyclone; John Noyes, Portland, b. g. Sir Daigren; Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, b. g. Ralph; S. Witham, Waterville, ch. g. Frank B; Geo. F. Hitchings, Portland, b. m. Sis; Seth M. Young, Camden, ch. s. Little Fred; George A. Murchie, Calais, br. g. Wanderer; H. S. Moore, Rockland, s. Watchmaker; W. W. Smith, Auburn, b. s. Detective Patchen; Josiah Morrill, West Cumberland, b. m. Eva.

No. 8. 2 37 Class. $200 00—$100; $50; $30; $20. Robert Stanwood, Portland, blk. m. Viola; W. H. Warren, Cornish, s. Black Diamond; John P. Gibbs, East Bangor, br. m. Ione; J F. Haines, Biddeford, b. s. Pickpocket; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, br. m. Fannie Patchen; John Jones, Sanford, br. m. Jennie B; C. W. Bisbee, Camden, ch. g. Uncle Ben; John Shaw, Augusta, blk. s. Shaw's Knox; F. O. Woodbury, Portland, b. g. John Morrill; Geo. A. Murchie, Calais, b. g. Walter; G. J. Shaw; Detroit, s. g. Martin McLellan; G. M. Park, Canton Point, s. Rocket; S. S. Jordan, Bath, blk. g. Oko; A. W. Brackett, Pittsfield, g. g. Ned. B; Wm. H. Fogg, Bath, b. g. Fred.

No. 9. For 2 years old. $40,00—$25; $10; $5. Purse did not fill. Time extended to Saturday, 13th inst. at 9, A. M.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th. No. 4, 2 42 Class. $200—$150, $30, $20. John P. Gibbs, East Bangor, br. m. Ione; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, b. s. Pickpocket; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, br. m. Fannie Patchen; Thomas Morton, Unity, blk g. Blk Diamond; John Brown, Lebanon, b. m. Flying Maid; W. C. Gordon, Plymouth, blk m. Julia; F. O. Woodbury, Portland, b. g. John Morrill; S. Witham, Waterville, ch. g. Frank B.; Geo. F. Hitchings, Portland, crm. g. Cotton Tail; Geo. A. Murchie, Calais, b. g. Walter; Geo. Bowen, Bangor, b. m. Kisbie; J. H. Hersom, Skowhegan, g. g. Ike; E. D. Fuller, Lewiston, b. g. Morrill Knox; G. M. Park, Canton Point, s. Rocket; S. S. Jordan, Bath, blk g. Oko; Wm. H. Fogg, Bath, b. g. Fred; Joseph Jewell, Canaan, b. m. Fannie Fern.

No. 5, 2 32 Class. $300—$150, $75, $45, $30. Robert Stanwood, Portland, blk m. Viola; John O. Haines, Skowkegan, br. s. Ino; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, br. m. Fannie Patchen; J. F. Haines, Biddeford, br. g. John Gilpin; John Jones, Sanford, br. m. Jennie B; Watson Blaisdell, Burnham, b. s. Emperor William; George A. Murchie, Calais, b. g. Walter; J. B. Fowler, Saco, br. s. Coupon; Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, ch. g. Little Pete; G. J. Shaw, Detroit, s. g. Martin McLellan.

No. 11. Free for all. $500.00—$250, $125, $75, $50. J. F. Haines, Biddeford, b. g. Camors; John O. Haines, Skowhegan, br. s. Ino; V. C. Hall, Portland, ch. g. Anodine; S Witham, Waterville, br. s. Knox Boy; Watson Blaisdell, Burnham, b. s. Emperor William; J. B. Fowler, Saco, br. s. Coupon; Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, ch. g. Little Pete; H. R. Shaw. Portland, br. s. Tom Patchen; E. J. & G. W. Lawrence, Somerset Mills, blk. s. Dr. Franklin; A. W. Brackett, Pittsfield, g. g. Ned B;

No. 12, for Slowest Horse, $35—$20, $10, $5. Purse did not fill. Time extended to Saturday 13th inst., at 9 P. M.

The above contests will bring out a large number of the Fastest and Best Horses in the State, assuring a series of the most interesting and exciting tests of speed ever made on any track in Maine. The trotting to be under the supervision of competent Judges, and in accordance with National Rules and Regulations. The several Railroads of the State will furnish transportation at half rates.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ITEMS. The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, was held at Hallowell last week. The usual routine business was transacted, and the reports of the Treasurer and Matron presented, showing that the condition of the school was most encouraging, and that the girls connected with the institution were making satisfactory progress, and yielding, without noticeable exceptions, to all rules and regulations prescribed. The school continues full, with several applications on file awaiting vacancies. Since the last meeting of the Board, fifteen girls have been placed in families, where they are giving good satisfaction and receiving compensation for their services sufficient to give them a comfortable and respectable support. Nine have been received into the school from different parts of the State, and five returned during the quarter, leaving the present number thirty-one.——The Classical School at Hallowell opens with 80 scholars, a larger number than has gathered at the opening of any preceding year.——F. A. A. Heath, of Hallowell, has been appointed special deputy for Kennebec, Androscoggin and Somerset lodges, I. O. G. T. and is authorized to institute new lodges, install officers, &c.——Colby.—Of the class of '79, Hunt, Merriam and Whittemore, intend to go to Newton Theological School; Hamlin will study law; Joy has been engaged to run the Great Falls, N. H. paper; Owen is teaching at Monmouth; Walling is to study medicine, and Soule has obtained a good position as Principal of a grammar school in Danvers, Massachusetts.—The Boardman Missionary Association have chosen the following officers: President, J. E. Cochrane; Vice President, J. H. Parshly; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Ingraham; Secretary, E. B. Austin.——Wm. A. Buxton, of the Freshman class, has accepted a call from the trustees of the New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, Vt., to become principal of that academy.——The potato crop in China is apparently light; the early ones are rotting somewhat. Mr. H. G. Ward has one lately dug, that weighed two pounds and ten ounces.——The China Cheese Factory closed on Saturday last. Number of days of operation 62; number pounds of cheese 7,706; number pounds milk used to make one pound of cheese 9.76½. Cost of manufacturing the cheese, about 1¼ cent per pound. Owing to the small amount of milk received, and the low price of cheese, no dividend on the capital stock will be declared this year. The patrons are well satisfied with their returns. The cheese maker was Mr. Edward P. Bond, of Jefferson.——The Hallowell Granite Company have nearly completed a colossal statue of Faith for the O'Fallon monument, to be erected in St. Louis. The statue is 15 feet high, one of the largest cut by the company. Mr. Archie, who is cutting it anticipates completion the last of this month. The figure is one of the largest and handsomest works of the company.——Mr. Charles Jones of Waterville started for Leadville, Colorado Monday.——The Fair of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society will be held on the 29th and 30th of Sept. and the 1st of October.——A. Sampson & Sons at their oil cloth factory in Hallowell, have just built a new reservoir for storing the water condensed from waste steam. The capacity is 1200 hogsheads.

THE CALL FOR WHEAT. England's demand for foreign wheat this year, as every one has already recognized, must be very heavy; but just how heavy it would be has only become clear since the continued storms in that country have shown the hopelessness of dependence on the home crop. An estimate is published in the Mark Lane Express, which represents that England's need this year will be thirty million bushels in excess of her need in ordinary years—that is to say, that beyond what we ordinarily supply we shall probably be called upon this year for thirty million bushels. The requirement that Europe is now under to buy of us in one year enough food to feed at least half the people, and to pay us in gold, will make a tremendous drain of the precious metal in our favor; and if Europe had not this great granary to draw upon, her people would perish next winter like flies in a famine as bad as that which but a short time since afflicted the myriads of North China.

CORN AND HOGS. The Kansas *Commercial Indicater* publishes special reports from fifty-eight counties in Kansas, thirty-five in Nebraska, eleven in Western Miss

The Markets.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

APPLES—Dried 4a6c, evaporated 15a20c; $3a3.50 per bushel.

BEANS—Pea beans $1.65, Yellow Eyes $1.85a2 00.

BUTTER—Good butter sells for 17a20c.

CHEESE—New Factory made 7a10c.

EGGS—15a16c per dozen.

FLOUR—$5 50a9 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 56a58c; oats 40a45c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $2 00a2 25 per bushel; clover 8ca10c per lb; alsike 20c a25c per lb.; red top 50c per bushel.

HAY—$11 00a12 00.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20a25c per box.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6½c; calf skins 11a11c; lamb skins 40a50c; deacons 25a30c shearlings 15a25c.

LIME AND CEMENT—90c per cask for lime, $1 75 for cement.

NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bush.

MAPLE SYRUP—70a90c.

MEAL—Corn 56a56c; rye $1 00.

PRODUCE—Potatoes new 35a50c per bush.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8a9c; beef per side 7ac9: ham 8a12c; fowls 10a12c; spring lambs 14a15c; spring chickens 25a30c.

SHORTS—$1 00 per hundred pounds.

WOOL—Washed 32c; unwashed 24c.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept 10.

Amount of stock at market—Cattle 4163; Sheep and Lambs 7800; Swine 10370; number Western Cattle 3424; Eastern Cattle 359; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 380.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. Live Weight—Extra quality $6 62½a5 87½; first quality $5 12½a5 50; second quality $4 75a5 00; third quality $4 37½a4 62; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 00a4 25.

Brighton Hides 7½cper lb; Brighton Tallow 4¾c per lb; Country Hides 6¼a7c per lb; Country Tallow 4a4¼c per lb; Calf Skins 10a11cper lb; Sheep Skins 25a50c each; Lamb Skins 50a60c each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price.	Live wt.	Average weight.
A N Monroe	40	5 80	L W	1430
do	17	5 50	L W	1342
do	53	5 50	L W	1224
do	29	5 60	L W	1475
do	63	5 05	L W	1265
do	70	4 10	L W	1090
do	13	4 00	L W	1037
J A Hathaway,	27	5 25	L W	1270
do	15	4 25	L W	1323
do	53	4 50	L W	1277
do	10	5 12½	L W	1419
A Hodges	8	3 90	L W	879
do	6	5 20	L W	1250
do	5	5 30	L W	1320
do	10	5 25	L W	1300
J B Cook & Co.	18	5 25	L W	1357
do	32	4 87½	L W	1205
do	10	5 12½	L W	1170
E Farrell	12	5 00	L W	1150
do	10	4 87½	L W	1300
do	5	5 30	L W	1180
J Stetson & Co.	15	4 87½	L W	1056
do	10	4 75	L W	1230
do	16	5 00	L W	1200
Fitch, Birch & Co	23	5 12½	L W	1122
do	12	5 35	L W	1150
do	31	4 75	L W	1100
W Scollans	10	5 00	L W	1180
do	10	4 85	L W	1120
do	4	4 75	L W	

The market for the past week for Cattle of a common grade has not been so active as it was one week ago, and prices for that class of Beeves have not been so fully maintained as they have been for extra grades. There was a large supply of Texas Cattle offered on the market for sale, and many of them were of a very good quality. The demand for extra Beeves for shipment to England has been good, and during the past week steamers have taken out for the London and Liverpool markets 1500 Cattle and 5205 Sheep. The supply of Cattle from Maine consisted mostly of light young Cattle and Cows, with a fair supply of Working Oxen for them.

Working Oxen—The supply of Working Oxen in market was larger than the demand reqrired, and trade for them has been very slow. We quote the sale of

1 pair girth 6 ft 5 in, L W 2800 lbs, $105;
1 pair girth 6 ft 5 in, L W 2530 lbs, $105;
1 pair girth 6 ft 0 in, L W 1800 lbs, $70;
1 pair girth 6 ft 7 in, L W 2700 lbs, $110;
1 pair girth 6 ft 9 in, L W 2700 lbs, $120;
1 pair girth 6 ft 9 in, L W 2700 lbs, $120;
1 pair girth 6 ft 9 in, L W 2700 lbs, $120;

Store Cattle—Yearlings $8a14; two year olds $12a22; three year olds $25a45 per head. Prices of small Cattle at present depend much upon their value for Beef. We quote rales of 17 two year old Heifers and Steers ut 2¾c per lb live weight; average weight 708 lbs; 5 two year old Steers at $16 per nead; 5 yearling Heifers at $8 per head.

Milch Cows—There has been a fair supply of Milch Cows offered in market for sale during the past week, many of them very good ones. Prices rule low. We quote: Extra $45a70; Ordinary $18a40 per head; Springers $18a45; Farrow Cows $12a27 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—There has been a fair supply of Sheep and Lambs brought in from Canada, a part of which was sent per steamers to Europe. Western Sheep and Lambs cost landed at Brighton from 4 a5½c per lb live weight.

Swine—Fat Hogs, Prices 4½a4¼c per lb, live weight.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

APPLES—Green $1 50 to 2 00 per bbl; dried 3a5c per lb.

BUTTER—16a20c for family; store 10a12c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $1 60a1 75; Yellow Eyes $2 00a2 15.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 5½a7½c.

FISH—Large shore $3 50a3 75; Large bank $3 75a4 00; small $3 00a3 25; pollock $1 50a2 00; haddock $1 25a1 75; herring 3 50a4 50 per bbl; scaled 18a22c per box; mackerel per bbl—bay No. 1 to No. 2, 36 50a14 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $3 25a15 00.

FLOUR—Superfine $3 50a3 95; Spring X and XX $4 75a5 20; Michigan Winter X and XX $4 50a5 05; Patent spring wheat $7 50a8 85; St. Louis X and XX to best $5 25a6 45.

GRAIN—Corn car lots 51a54c; bag lots 55a56c per bush; oats 36a40c; fine feed $19 00a21 00 per ton; shorts $20 00 per ton.

HAY—Loose $10 00a13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00a13; straw $7 00a9 00 per ton.

LARD—Per tierce 6¼a6¾c per lb; per keg 6¾a6¾; pail 8a8¾.

PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00a7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25a2 25.

PRODUCE—Beef side 6a9c; veal none; mutton 6a8c; chickens 20a25c; turkeys 20a25c; eggs 16a16c; potatoes 40a50c per bush.

PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50a13 65; pork backs $12 75a13 20; clear $11 75a12 00; mess $11 75a12 00; hams 9½a12c per lb; round hogs none.

WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75a2 25 per cord delivered in the city.

COAL—Stove and Egg $4 50a6 00.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Money loaned at 5a7 per cent. on call closing at 6 per cent.

Sterling, 481a481¼ for long, and 483¼a483½ for short sight.

Carrying rates, 1a2; borrowing rates 3½

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg)		104⅜
" "	"	(coup)	101⅜
"	" New 5's	(reg)	102⅜
" "	"	(coup)	102⅜
"	" New 4½	(reg)	104⅛
" "	"	(coup)	104⅛
"	" New 4's	(reg)	100⅝
" "	"	(coup)	101⅝
"	" Pacific 6's, '95		121

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.

HOGS—receipts 19,000 head; shipments 2,400 head; market demoralized; mixed packing 3 11a3 40; light 3 50a3 70; extra 3 75; choice heavy sold early at 3 35a3 65.

CATTLE—receipts 3.300 head; shipments 1500 head; market strong; fair to good shipping at 4 00a4 60; exports 4 90a5 10; butchers firmer; feeders and stockers very slow; Western active.

SHEEP—receipts 1000 head; shipments 80 head; market steady at 3 00.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

APPLES—40ca75 per bushel.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 50a1 75 per bush; Pea $1 25a1 75.

BUTTER—12a16c per lb.

EGGS—14a15c per doz.

HAY—$8a11 per ton; pressed $9a12.

GRAIN—Oats 40a42c per bush; corn 55a56c.

POTATOES—New Potatoes are plenty in market and selling from 35 to 40c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork 12 50a14 50 per b bl; sound hog 5½a6c per lb; fresh beef per ride 6a9c; lamb 14a15c; mutton 6a7c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Lamb skins 50a1 25 each; hides 5c per lb; veal skin 10a12c per lb.

WOOL—Unwashed 22c; washed 30 per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

FLOUR—We quote sales of Western superfine at $3 50a4 00; common extras at $4 25a4 50; Wisconsin extras at $4 25a5 25; and Minnesota extras at $4 75a6 00 per bbl, including choice bakers' brands. In Winter Wheats there have been sales at $5 00a5 50 for Ohio and Michigan; $5 00a5 75 for Indiana, Illinois, and $5 50a6 00 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite family brands. Patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $6 00a8 00; and Patent winter wheats at $6a7 00 per bbl. Corn Meal has been in fair demand at $2 15a2 25 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $3 50a4 00 per bbl. Oat Meal has been in fair demand at $5 00a6 00 per bbl for good and fancy brands.

GRAIN—The sales of mixed and yellow have been at 51½a52c per bush, closing dull. Oats are quite firm and have been in demand, with sales of No. 1 and extra white at 37a40c; No. 2 white, at 35a35½c; and No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed at 32½a34c per bush. In Rye the sales have been in small lots at 65a70c per bush. Shorts have been selling at $14 50a15 00 per ton, and Fine Feed have been selling at $14 50a15 00; Middlings at $15 50a16 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is rather dull and prices are easier, and we quote prime at $8 75a9; mess at $9 25a9 50; clear and extra clear at $11a12 50 per bbl.as to quality. The sales of Beef have been at $11 50a12 per bbl. for mess and extra mess, and $11 50a13 for family. Lard at 6¼a7c per lb. for city and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. Smoked Hams have been selling at 9a9½c per lb for city and Western, and 10½a11c for fancy Western.

PRODUCE. Potatoes have been arriving quite freely, and includes some lots of rather questionable quality. Prices of Northern Rose range from 40a50c, and native stock from $1.50a1 60 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes are in better supply, and prices are lower. The sales have been at $2a2 25 for Norfolk, and $2 50a2 75 for Jersey. Pea Beans have been in good demand, with sales of choice at $1 45a1 55 per bushels. Mediums are selling at $1.35a1.37½; and Yellow Eyes at $1 90a2 00 per bush. On and after the 1st of October Beans and other produce will be sold by the 100 lbs., instead of by the bushel. Canada Peas have been quiet, with small sales at 80a81 05 for common and choice. New green Peas have been selling at $1 40a1 50 per bushel. The market for Onions is quiet, and prices have eased off, with sales at $2 25a2 50 per bbl. Apples are in good supply, and sales range from $1 a2 50 per bbl. as to quality, including fancy varieties. Poultry has been in fair demand. Fowls range from 12a14c; Turkeys from 14a17; and Spring Chickens 16a18c per lb.

HAY. The sales of choice old Hay have been at $16a17, and common and medium grades at $10a14 per ton. New Hay is beginning to arrive and sales of choice at $14a15 per ton, the latter price for light pressed. Rye Straw has been selling at $13a14 per ton.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

The transactions include 3000,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania at 37½a39½c for X and XX, and 41a43c for medium and No. 1.; 120,000 lbs. Michigan and Wisconsin at 35a37c for X and 39a40c for No. 1.; 40,000 lbs. New Hampshire and other fleeces at 32a39c; 250.000 lbs. combing and delaine at 39a45c for washed, and 25a32c for unwashed. including coarse and medium grades; 500 000 lbs. unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, including considerable medium grades. f om 15a34c, the medium ranging from 28a34c per lb; 125,000 lbs. spring California at 23a31½; 50,000 lbs. scoured at 38.62½c; 5.00 lbs. tub washed at 42½c; 5000 lbs. Nolls at 45c; 225,000 lbs. super and X pulled at 30a45c, and the stock of this description is sold up close, and lots are taken as fast as they arrive; and 30,000 lbs. sundries at from 10a30c per lb.

New York Dairy Market.

UTICA, Sept. 8.

CHEESE. There was great excitement upon our market to-day. The presence of ten New York buyers and shippers, who are not in the habit of attending our board, made it evident to salesmen that there was to be strong competition for their goods. But while they thus agitated the market, the result showed that only one of them bought any cheese, except through their regular buyers who purchase here every week.

The range of prices to-day is wide. It commences with 524 boxes at 5½c; next come 536 at 6c; 961 at 6⅜c; 160 at 6⅜c; 492 at 6⅜c; 2,882 at 7c; 530 at 7½c; 310 at 7½c; 100 at 7⅝c; 92 at 7½c; 4,104 at 7½c; 771 at 7⅝c, and 200 at 7¾c. Here is an aggregate of 11,402 boxes sold. Add to it 1,855 put on commission and the total markets foot up 13,257 boxes. Quotations for the day are extremes 5½a7¾c; average price 7½c; leading price 7⅝c.

BUTTER—Thirty-four tubs of butter sold, about two-thirds at 17c., and the balance at 14½a16c.

THE New York *Times* publishes an exposure of the sharks who advertise all over the country the alleged means of making a fortune by a few small deposits. It says they maintain offices in the neighborhood of Wall street, which outwardly resemble those of legitimate brokers, but are careful not to provoke the interference of the Stock Exchange by claiming to be among its members. They are swindling a great many people. They sometimes report profits to their dupes and then lead them on to further investments, which invariable prove ruinous at the last. The *Times* add that the Secretary of the exchange, a short time ago, received a letter from a lady of apparent refinement, who said that she was the widow of a clergyman, and that she had been defrauded of her entire means, amounting to more than $3,000, by one of the most prominent of these rascally concerns, whose members are old sawdust swindlers. She begged that the exchange would help her as she was starving. The rascals take care not to afford any proof of illegal conduct, and the Post office authorities cannot prevent the transmission of their circulars through the mails or prevent money to be sent to them. They cannot be sued as gamblers, since they imitate the regular broker by pretending to have bought and sold the securities they claim to have dealt in. There ought to be some means of reaching them, however, for as long as people are credulous and greedy of gain they will find victims.

AN ILLICIT STILL IN A FASHIONABLE QUARTER. The Washington, D. C., vacation season has been enlivened by the discovery in full blast of an illicit distillery at Fifteenth and First streets. The neighborhood is the best in the city, is but two blocks from the executive mansion and is otherwise sanctified by high-toned associations. Hamilton Fish lived only a few doors away on the corner. On another corner stands Fernando Wood's residence, and neither he nor Senator Blaine, his neighbor, ever thinks of spending a night away from the neighborhood when duty calls them there. The British Legation and the residences of Senators Howe and Mitchell were scarcely a block away. Secretary Boutwell lived just round the corner. The Arlington House and the residence of H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are directly opposite the distillery, and the house Senator Bayard owns and in which he formerly lived adjoins it. Alterations in the house drew to it the attention several weeks ago of Deputy Collector Pearson, and since then he has watched it. Friday night six mash tubs came from Baltimore. Thursday morning the house was surrounded and five men arrested.

AS ALCOHOL, Tobacco, Opium, Indian Hemp, Chloroform, Hashish, Absinthe' &c., prevent the good effects of Fellows, Hypophosphites so Fellows, Hypophosphites is an antidote against all these narcotics and sedatives, and will restore to health such as have been injured by them.

HEARING RESTORED. Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. Weakley & Boroff, Lock Box 453, Cincinnati, O.

ALL Monthly prostration and suffering by ladies is avoided by using Hop Bitters a few days in advance.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO. 32t10

Editor's Table.

The "Earl of Mayfield" is the title of a new and powerful novel, by a distinguished American author, now in press, and to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The opening scenes are laid in Louisiana during the early days of the Rebellion; the hero is a rich planter, and the heroine is a lovely example of pure womanhood. The old English home is very likely a correct photograph of an ideal house, as many similar ones exist in that identical locality. It has the advantage of having bnt few characters, with good descriptions, excellent dialogues, well sustained interest, and contains all the elements of a successful novel, the whole being well told, within the limits of probability, and it will no doubt prove to be a great success. It will be issued in uniform style with the works of Mrs. Southworth, in a large duodecimo volume of 300 pages, bound in vellum cloth, black and gold, price $1.50.

The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending August 23d and 30th respectively, contains among its articles: "The Worthies of Norwich," and "The Hatton papers;" "A New Dialect, or Yokohama Pidgin;" "Influence of the Mind on the Body," "The Reign of Humor," "President Hayes' Education," "The Feast of the Supreme Being," translated from the French of Adolph Adam; with the continuation of Jean Ingelow's "Sarah de Berenger," Miss Keary's "Doubting Heart," and "Gertrude," a short story from the Argosy, and the usual amount of poetry. For fifty-two such numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

Potter's American Monthly. The September number of this favorite Magazine is truly a most interesting and entertaining periodical, and its readers cannot want for lack of evidence as to its steady progress in the pathway its enterprising publishers have marked out for it. No intelligent, refined and cultured family in America will find among the list of periodicals one better adapted to their wants, and which, when once introduced to the family, will longer retain its affections. Certainly no better and no greater amount of good and instructive reading matter can be provided for the money. John E. Potter & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

"The Summer and its Diseases," by James C. Wilson, M. D. The object of this work is to point out some of the peculiarities of our summer climate, to show what season influences at this time act unfavorably upon the public health, and to suggest such means as will best enable each individual to escape the sickness peculiar to summer by avoiding the causes which gives rise to them. Dr. Wilson is a physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and to the Hospital of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. The book is written in a popular style and upon a subject of vital and practical importance. Mailed on receipt of price 50 cents. Published by Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia.

We have received from the publishers, Shumway & Co., 21 Brownfield street, Boston, parts 1 and 2 "The Gallery of Famous Painters" by Henry G. Stothert. This work will be published in twenty parts at fifty cents a part. The work when completed will contain over one hundred beautiful steel engravings. The text of the work is by a well-known art critic, who has spent the most of his life in the European Galleries. This work is one that will be prized by every lover of art and it is furnished at a price within the reach of all. It will give the works of the greatest genius of art of the old world. Each part contains sixteen pages of text, and six beautiful steel engravings.

The Art Amateur for September has a fine table of contents. In its art gallery department it has the following articles which are illustrated: "Jean Leon Gerome," "Some Masterpieces of Art," "The Torlorna Museum," "Collection of the estate of Alexander Turney Stewart." Its decorative and furniture department is filled with articles that will interest and delight the lovers of a tasty home. Terms of subscription, $3 00 per year. Montague Marks Publisher, 571 Broadway, New York City.

"Plant Sweet Flowers on my Grave" is the title of an excellent new song and chorus by Eddie Fox of minstrel fame. The song is very effective, and its captivating melody and well adapted words make it the most popular song of the day, and should be in the hands of every musical family in the land. The sales of this song are now averaging 3000 copies per week F. W. Helmick, Publisher, No. 136 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

We have received from Messrs. George D. Newhall & Co., No. 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, a copy of one of Two Mother Heart Songs, "Sleep, My Little One," a beautiful lullaby dedicated to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, words and music by J. Remington Fairlamb. "Let me Dream," duet and chorus, by Charles H. Gabriel; "Sea Shore Cottage Waltzes," by Paola La Villa; "A Musical Surprise," sketch by Clara E. Rickey. This is a musical treat, describing a person advertising for a Solo Singer, who is answered in person by four; each sing and are promised a position. Before completing arrangements, they meet and insist on their engagement. The manager, in despair, commands them all to sing, is surprised at the result, and engages them all. Each piece sent post paid on receipt of price.

"More Ways than One," by Alice Perry. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1 50. An earnest, helpful book, written by one who has a keen appreciation of the spiritual needs of the young, and understands better than the majority of writers how to minister to them. The principal characters are the members of one family, and the story has to do with their separate fortunes. Although the narrative for the most part runs quietly, some of the chapters are exciting enough to compel the attention of the most indifferent reader. The author's aim is to show that there is more than one road to happiness. She believes that happiness is an inward, not an outward thing, and that while people cannot by mere exercise of the will make themselves immediately happy, they can at least place themselves under influences that will in time work out the desired result. This theory is skillfully interwoven with the incidents of the story The characters are well drawn—the noble, impetuous Hugh, the womanly Erma, the restless and sensitive Grace, and the self-denying Merreworth, all are strongly individualized, and leave upon the mind of the reader an impression not easily effaced,

The Sanitarian for September, is especially rich in seasonable articles: the first is "The Education of Girls, as Connected with their Growth and Physical Development," by Nathan Allen, M. D., LL. D., which should not only be read by all educators, but by all parents who would appreciate the importance of physical and mental culture, and their just relations to each other in both the school and the family. Dr. Allen is well known to be among the foremost in social science studies generally, but in relation to the subjects which heads this contribution he stands pre-eminent; and he has brought to bear upon it an amount of learning and practical knowledge of the utmost importance to the rising generation, which no educator who takes pride in his profession can afford to do without. A. N. Bell, M. D., Publisher, 47 Lafayette Place, New York.

FOREIGN GOSSIP. General Wolseley reports that King Cetywayo has only a few followers with him, and he has demanded the unconditional surrender of the king.——The first part of the ocean section of the new French cable has been laid.——The Burmese have 40.000 men concentrated on the frontier.——It is reported from Spain that her Minister at Washington is to insist upon Cuban refugees being compelled to respect neutral obligations.——The Cuban reforms are to be discussed in the Spanish Cortes after the royal marriage.——Professor Nordenskjold arrived at Yokohama, Japan, having completed successfully the northeast voyage.——The steamer Quebec, from Liverpool to Montreal, is ashore on Prince Edward Island.——The Captain-General has been authorized to draw on the Spanish Treasury for $50,000 daily to aid in suppressing the revolt.——A new Methodist church has been opened in Puebla, Mexico.——The horse Wheel of Fortune has been withdrawn from the entries for the St. Leger race.——It is intimated that the French Government will abandon Article 7 of the Ferry bill.——In Cabul, on Wednesday last twelve Afghan regiments revolted, attacked the Ameer's Arsenal, and murdered Major Cavagnari and the other members of the British Embassy; there is intense excitement throughout India.—— Eighty-four young people have been sent from Moscow to Siberia for political offences.——The Marquis of Lorne witnessed a yacht race at Toronto last week.——The Grand Trunk Railway Company is about to build a short line to complete its connections with Chicago.——Mr. Lorillard's horse Geraldine run at Doncaster meeting Monday.——The attacks on Germany in the Russian press are said to have been inspired by General Miliontine, the Minister of War.——The mutinous Afghan regiments have called on all the tribes to rise in arms.——The Sultan has disbanded the reserves, numbering 62,000 men.

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price only $1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. 13t35

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No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or won for itself a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. 1y27

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For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York. 1y28

Married.

In this city, Sept. 8, by Rev. W. M. Sterling, Chas. F. Thaxter to Mary A. Johnson; Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, A. P. Gould, Esq., by Rev. E. Martin, Mr. W. H. Foss of Auburn to Miss Nellie E. Gould; Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. W. Tilden, Miss Emma J. Thorn to J. Edwin Davis of Denver, Colorado.

In Athens, Aug. 20, Melvin S. Cates of Solon to Laura B. Hunnewell of Madison.

In Auburn, Aug. 30, Edgar M. Briggs to Annie Moore.

In Bath, Aug. 30, John M. Greenleaf of Wiscasset to Emma F. Rittal of Dresden.

In Biddeford, Aug. 31, Nicholas Jeffers to Mrs. Sarah Gifford.

In Bingham, Aug. 31, Geo. A. Wellington of Madison to Miss Shear of the Forks.

In Boothbay, Aug. 27, Almond L. Wylie to Lizzie M. Chase, both of East Boothbay.

In Brewer, Sept. 3, Chas. E. Wade of North Easton, Mass., to Adelia D. Jenkins of Auburn.

In Bremen, Sept. 8, Wm. F. Choate of Boston to Justina Chaney.

In Camden, Aug. 31, Edwin J. Prince to Nellie A. Hall.

In Castine, Aug. 18, Marcus Palmer to Elizabeth Moser, both of Bluehill

In Dexter, Aug. 30, Snow B. Page to Mrs. Mary F. Gordon of Garland.

In Ellsworth, July 27, A. J. Conary to Fanny L. Blondit.

In Enfield, Aug. 27, Edwin Towle to Grace H. Saywards.

In Fairfield, Aug. 30, Benj. H. Lawrence to Olive J. Reynolds.

In Gardiner, Aug. 30, Ilus C. Mason to Aldana H. Chandler, both of Hallowell; Sept. 1, George H. Holmes to Annie C. Walbgren of Farmingdale.

In Garland, Aug. 30, Chas. Skillen to Clara Bullard.

In Georgetown, P. E. I., Aug. 20, James Clark to Elizabeth Penny, both of Murray Harbor.

In Great Falls, Aug. 30 Frank Emmons of Lyman to Ada Wentworth of Effingham, N. H.

In Jay, Aug. 17, Wm. E. Carver of Dixfield to Alma L. Dean of Temple.

In Jefferson, Aug. 31, Winthrop H. Weeks to Mrs. Abbie Stetson.

In Lagrange, Aug. 31, Ernest M. Foster to Carrie L. Banton.

In Lewiston, Aug. 31, John Kerry to Maggie Stuart.

In Lowell, Mass., Aug. 9, Chas. E. Johnson to Jennie R. Perkins, formerly of Belfast.

In Lubec, Sept. 1, Walter S. Dyer of Millbridge to Ida J. Hanson.

In Marinville, Aug. 20, Luther Garland to Miranda Stanley.

In Marysville, Aug. 20, Chas. E. Fowler of Grand Lake N. B., to Mary I. McKenzie.

In Montague Bridge, P. E. I., Aug. 2', John F. Mellish to Margaret A. Johnston.

In North Conway, Aug 30, J. Littlefield to Augustie E. Bickford.

In Otis, Aug. 22, Julian E. Danico to Frances Watts.

In Parrsboro, N. S., Sept. 1, Albert L. Miller of Windsor, N. S. to Elizabeth Miller of Two Islands.

In Phipsburg, Sept. 2, Josiah Frisbee to Mary A. Percy.

In Pittston, Aug. 9, Daniel S. Wyman to Mrs. Margaret E. Colburn.

In Portland, Sept. 1, Melville S. Roberts to Hannah E. Dutton; Sept. 2, Albert W. Breed of Lynn, Mass. to Susan F. Hunt; Sept. 3, Edward S. Everett of Wellington, Ohio to Lena M. Josselyn; Willis H. Howard to Annie M. Sterling; Adelbert J. Hitchborn to Lizzie Randell, both of Gorham; Sept 4, James H. O'Donnell to Cora Churchill.

In Rockland, Aug. 22, Alex A. Morton to Nellie J. Brown, both of Dix Island; Aug. 29, Alexander Hart to Abby J. Crocker; Aug. 30, Chas E. Wincapaw to Mabel P. Whitney, both of Friendship.

In San Jose, Cal., Aug. 20, Capt. John E Drinkwater of Yarmouth to Lillie E. Slocum of Providence, R. I.

In St. Albans, Sept. 3, Albion K. Libby to Estelle N. Lancaster.

In Starks, Aug. 22, Chas. Newell of Weld to Adelia N. Sawtelle.

In South Berwick, Aug. 31, Edwin W. Hanscom to Lorena E. Gray.

In Summerside, P. E., Aug. 27, Joseph Woodside of Rostob, Mass. to Mrs. Dorah Fife of Margate Road.

In Surry, Aug. 2, Newell S. Gray of Bluehill to Mrs. Eliza I. Gray.

In Topsfield, Aug. 6, Wallace White to Abbie Crocket; Aug. 24, Edgar A. Rhoades to Eunice Ward.

In Vassalboro, Sept. 2, Rev. John R. Clifford to Angie K. S. Lee.

In Webster, Aug. 30, M. F. Buker to S. E. Cole.

In Weld, Aug. 30, Horace G. Staples to Ada L. Gleason, both of Temple.

In Wilton, Aug. 30, Thomas Mooney to Lillian A. Colbath.

In Winter Harbor, Aug. 22, Reuben Rand to Victoria Tracy, both of Gouldsboro.

In Winthrop, Aug. 30, Geo. W. Caldwell to Mary L. Manwell.

Died.

In Addison, Aug. 27, Millard Look, aged 16 years; Everett Drisko, aged 40 years.

In Amherst, N. S., William Cox, aged 7 weeks.

In Argyle Sept. 5, Arthur M. Foster, aged 11 yrs.

In Auburn, Sept. 2, A. L. Gerry, aged 58 years.

In Bangor, Aug 31, Catherine Timmins, aged 63 years; Katie Brackett, aged 1½ years; Sept. 1, Fred Sewall, aged 11 months.

In Bath, Aug. 31, Mrs. Mary P. Winslow, aged 64 years; Aug. 31, Bertha J. Madison, aged 5 months; Sept. 4, Charles F. Hatch, aged 9 months; Ralph B. Passmore, aged 2½ years; Sept. 1, Herbert K. McIntire, aged 18 years; Sept. 3, Jacob A. Knight, aged 64 years.

In Belgrade, P. E. I., Aug. 26, Alex. McFarlane.

In Belfast, Aug. 29, Mrs. Hattie Thompson, formerly of North Vassalboro; Aug. 24, William C. Danforth, aged 14½ years.

In Biddeford, Aug. 28, Eldena F. P. Haley, aged 11 months; Aug. 30, Mrs. Betsey S. Berry, aged 86 years; Aug. 31, Flanders Newbegin, Jr., aged 40 years; Aug. 18, Susan Libby, aged 58 years.

In Bremen, Aug. 27, Mrs. Jane B. Richards, aged 77½ years.

In Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 26, Mrs. Sarah C. Bowser, aged 65 years.

In Brownville, Sept. 3, Vesta Maxfield of Bangor, aged 35 years.

In Buckfield, Aug. 18, Mrs. Sarah Mayhew, aged 88 years.

In Belgrade, July 9, Ann B. Bartlett, aged 29 yrs.

In Calais, Aug. 15, Mrs. Elizabeth McGary, aged 42 years.

In Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 21, Wm. G. Otis, formerly of Waterville, aged 76 years.

In Charlottetown, P. E. I. Ethel Ferguson, aged 7½ years.

At County Line, Lot 67, P. E. I., Aug. 29, Bridget McMahon, aged 10 years.

In Cumberland Centre, Sept. 3, Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, aged 23½ years.

In Damariscotta, Aug. 31, Thos. J. Merrill, aged 68 years.

In Denmark, Aug. 26, H. H. Smith, aged 56 years.

In East Machias, Aug. 6, Geo. W. Andrews, aged 39 years.

In Ellsworth, Sept. 3, Mrs. Priscilla M. Tripp, aged 58 years.

In Fairfield, Sept. 3, Albert Harvill, aged 50 yrs.

In Freedom, Aug. 31, Mrs. Susan Reed, aged 61 years.

In Galveston, Texas, Aug. 26, Capt. G. H. Decker, formerly of Eastport, aged 71 years.

In Glenwood, P. E. I., Aug. 16, Lauchlin McConald, aged 80 years.

In Harpswell, Aug. 22, Earl N., aged 7½ years; Aug. 27, Geo. P., children of Norton Stover.

In Hartland, Aug. 2, Effie Goodwin, aged 4 yrs

In Holden, Aug. 13, Susie M. Warren, aged 2½ years.

In Hollidaysburg, Penn., Aug. 11, J. M. Coolbroth, aged 80 years, formerly of Portland.

In Hurricane, Aug. 23, Mrs. Nettie J. Savage, aged 19½ years

In Jonesport, Aug. 26, Capt. James W. Dobbin, aged 45 years.

In Leeds Junction, Aug. 5, Harry Nichols, aged 3 years.

In Lewiston, Aug. 29, Horace C. Williams, aged 11 months.

In Lincolnville, Aug. 19, A. C. Mathews, aged 75½ years.

In Lisbon Falls, Sept. 2, Joseph Hawkes of Durham, aged 74 years.

In Long River, New London, P. E. I., Aug. 29, Annie McLeod

In Lower Bedeque, P. E. I., Aug. 20, Mrs. Mary Leard, aged 70 years.

In Machias, Aug. 29, Abel Hadley, aged 65 years.

In Mapleton, Aug. 27, Minnie E. Beckwith, aged 16 years.

In Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 31, Ida A. Parker, formerly of Portland.

In Monroe Aug. 30, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wildes, aged 68½ years.

In Newcastle, Aug. 29. Addie L. Campbell, aged 33½ years.

In Newfield, Samuel Stone, aged 90 years.

In New Sharon, Sept. 1, Deacon Francis Stowers, aged 77 years.

In North Anson, Aug. 27, Mrs. Hannah Keef, aged 43 years.

In Northfield, Aug. 23, Actor Swett, aged 81 yrs.

In North Vassalboro, Aug. 30, Rossie Watts, aged 7 years.

In Plymouth, Sept. 2, Leurilla C. Jennison, aged 34 years.

In Portland, Aug. 31, Nathaniel Brown, aged 79 years; Geo. W. Barnes, aged 36 years; Nathiel I. Mitchell, aged 77 years; Mrs. Emma Lamar, aged 29 years; Sept. 4, Mary Dunn, aged 10 months; Willia Radwick, aged 4 months; Sept. 1, Sadie Burke, aged 11 months; Aug. 31, Bertha J. Madison, aged 5 months; Sept. 2, Willie Hall, aged 1 year; Sept. 5, Christopher Kilby, aged 63 years; Sept. 4, Ada M Skillin, aged 10 weeks; Capt. Ezra Haskell, aged 65 years; Annie F. Merrill, aged 14 years; Patrick Hennessey, aged 47 years; Sept. 3, Mrs. F. Alice Foote, aged 23 years; Aug. 30, Mrs. Jane N. Stuart, aged 53½ years; Sept. 6, Charles H. Meserve, aged

Poetry.

Good Morrow.

Good morrow, gentle child! and then
Again good morrow, and again,
Good morrow following still good morrow,
Without one cloud of strife or sorrow.
And when the God to whom we pay
In fast our homages to-day
Shall come to claim, no more in jest,
His rightful empire o'er thy breast,
Benignant may his aspect be,
His yoke the truest liberty;
And if a tear his power confess,
Be it a tear of happiness.
—*Lord Macaulay*

Our Story Teller.

LADY ANNE'S PORTRAIT.

Nobody ever called Lady Anne Lauderdale a pretty woman. No one ever thought her saint-like. She was a large lady, with a fine figure and a well-cut face; elegant and decisive in all her movements. And she said of herself that she was cruel, and once offended, never forgave. But she had a grand air, and many people admired her very much; and many, too, declared that she was as good a hater as she was a lover.

Her portrait hangs upon the walls of what was her boudoir to this day. The artist has managed to make a splendid, queen-like woman of her, certainly. She stands beside her white horse, dressed in a dark riding habit. Her hair, blacker than velvet, clusters in close curls beneath a hat with scarlet plumes. One hand grasps a jewelled whip; the other rests upon the head of a great hound, who pleads mutely for her caresses. Fire is in her eye, health upon her cheek, grace and strength in her posture.

Doubtless, if she ever resembled this portrait, it was when, beautified by love, she listened to Mark Leslie's wooing, and, despite his lowly birth, gave him heart and hand and fortune, offending her kindred thereby, and puzzling all who knew her. For Lady Anne had had offers from men of rank and fortune, and Mark Leslie was her gamepeeper's son.

For a year or two they were a model couple; and if they could have changed places, so that she had been the husband and he the wife, there would have been nothing to wish for. Rosine, Lady Anne's French maid, used to declare that it was charming, and that if she ever had a husband, she only hoped that he would be as devoted as Monsieur.

Three or four years—they are not much out of a lifetime. They passed quickly for Lady Anne. Bright, beautiful years they always seemed, as she looked back. Her husband was seldom from her. He was always whispering sweet praises in her ear. Her love for him grew apace. They had no children, and with her wifely passion mingled a motherly tenderness that her babes might have absorbed.

All the fierceness in her lay dormant. It was not dead any more than a blood-hound is when he sleeps; but love was lord of all for a while.

One bright autumn day, as she followed the hounds, Lady Anne was thrown from her horse and taken up for dead. They brought her home senseless, and for days her husband hung over her, weeping like a child. There was no hope for her life for a long while, but at last there was a change for the better. She would live, but must be a cripple for life.

Rosine waited upon her constantly. The young husband was lovingly attentive. They were together at her bedside a great deal. She often begged Monsieur to be comforted—to "repose himself a little." In fact, Rosine was the gentlest of maids, the most faithful of servants.

If this sad accident had happened to the man there would have been a tender end to this story.

It would have faded off like a strain of sad love-music, leaving her beside his bed with his hand in hers, he trebly dear to her for his misfortune. But it was the woman who lay supine upon her couch, with all the charms she had possessed ridden from her, and he was not a very noble man, and only noble men are tenderly constant.

By degrees the change came. The danger of her death was over. The constant watch was no longer needed. An invalid for life, the Lady Anne reposed among her pillows, too proud to use her crutches or wheeled chair; and day by day she saw less of the man to whom her love had given all she had and all she was in her heyday.

He was silky and soft and gentle when he came; but her sick-room bored him, and she knew it. Lady Anne was sad, but she was too grand a woman to be pettish.

"It is natural," she said to herself. "Men are not like women, and it is grievous to see me thus. Some day he will grow more used to it."

And she was very loving to him.

But one day, as she opened a book that had been brought to her, a note fell from it and, opening it, she read these words:

My Lady—I am but a humble person and dare not avow myself, but it grieves me to see your trust misplaced as it is. You think Rosine a faithful servant. Beware of her my lady. If you could but see what I have seen, in the balcony that opens from your boudoir; if you could but hear what I have heard there in the dark of the evening, you would know what I am not telling. Yet my lady, at least I can say this: Your maid is very beautiful, and your husband seems to know it. While you lie upon your couch, Satan is at work within your dwelling. That you may thwart him I give you this hint. I am, my lady, an unknown humble WELLWISHER.

Lady Anne crushed the note in her hands and hid it in her bosom. No servant had written this; that she knew by its wording. Her thoughts flew to her doctor, to the clergyman, to others who might have been cognizant of the affairs of her household. With her blood boiling, she remembered certain things that had not seemed of much importance before, and she particularly recalled the fact that Rosine was always absent from her by permission about dusk, and that her husband never came to her at that time.

Vowing to herself to know the truth, she hid her emotion from Rosine all day, and when the dusk of evening came she begged to be left alone.

Memories of stolen kisses and stealthy meeting in shady walks with the gamekeeper's son crowded the poor woman's soul and mingled with her doubts and terrors. With a shudder she reached forth her hand and took up those velvet-handled crutches which stood near her, though she had hitherto refused to use them. They made no sound upon the thick carpet as she dragged herself across the room. Terrible pains rent her body, but her heart felt agonizing throes that deadened them. She reached the window at last, and leaned against the sill, weak and panting.

Below lay the balcony that opened from her boudoir. From it voices ascended to her ear. The tones were low, almost to those of a whisper, but she heard the words plainly. They were not many, but they were enough.

"Ah, *mon Dieu*, if madame heard!" said Rosine.

Then he kissed her and she slapped him softly, very softly, in the face and ran away.

She ran straight to Lady Anne's room. There was no light there as yet, but at the door a hand caught her by the neckerchief and held her fast. In the faint starlight she could see the tall form in its white wrapper, supported on its crutches, but the hands were strong enough in all conscience. She dared not use force enough to shake them off.

"Base little wretch!" whispered Lady Anne's voice in her ear. "I know you now. Leave my house to-night. Go back to your native land and out of his sight forever, or, cripple as I am, I will find you out. My feet are useless—God help me—but my hands are strong; and with them, if you ever return to England, I will strangle you whether I am living or dead."

The hand at Rosine's throat clutched it as she spoke so fiercely that when she let it go the girl fell gasping to the ground.

She did not wait to see what befell Lady Anne, but when her breath returned crawled out of the room, went to the housekeeper for her wages and ere the next day's dawn broke she was gone, no one knew whither.

A gaunt old Scotchwoman took her place and Lady Anne kept her secret to herself; but her heart was broken. She died of that, and not of her injuries, whatever the doctor might say; but her will remained unaltered and her husband inherited all her property, no other legal heirs existing.

When she was dead he wept for her and wore mourning for her the proper time; but at the end of the year he left England for a while and crossed the Channel to France.

When he returned a second wife bore him company.

She was no other than Rosine.

Gay, triumphant, happy in her new dresses and jewels, she entered her home.

The old servants were indignant, the new ones curious. Rosine passed them haughtily and without the courtesy a well-born mistress would have exhibited. Her husband led her to her boudoir, that in which she had so often waited upon Lady Anne, and left her to herself.

The supreme moment had come to her ignoble soul. She fastened her door and looked about her. All these luxurious appointments were her own. This was her velvet chair and that her jewel box. Her dresses were to hang in those wardrobes, her feet to repose upon that footstool. This glass would mirror her face.

And down upon her, as she stood insolently rejoicing, gazed the portrait of dead Lady Anne, with her grand air and her haughty smile.

Rosine stood before it and menaced it with her clenched fist.

"Ah, ha!" she said. "See, then, my lady. This is all mine. What can you do now—you, cold in your grave? You said you would strangle me if ever I came within sight again. Here I stand, then, my lady. Here I stand, then, his wife. I am all ready for strangling. Ha, ha!"

But as pirouetting on one toe, she smiled insultingly up into the face of the picture, her laugh changed to a shriek of horror.

An hour after, the bridegroom having called for his bride in vain, had the door of the boudoir broken in. They found Rosine lying dead upon the floor with a horrible black mark about her neck and her eyes starting from their sockets, before the picture of my Lady Lauderdale.

Influence of Christianity on Civilization.

Junior Prize Essay, Maine State College.

F. A. MANSFIELD, CAMDEN.

From the fall of Adam to the birth of Christ, the state of the world outside the Hebrew nation was one of profund moral gloom. Everywhere thick superstition hung as a pall, and the hideous rites and incantations of idolatary filled the land. Priest, witch or sorcerer ruled the people with a scepter of terror,—blind guides of blinder men. Egypt, famous for knowledge in sciences and art, bowed before the ibis or ox, and the crocodile. Persia and Syria celebrated the rites of the religious idolatry by sacrificing men and women. The Assyrians and Phoenicians were abject idolators. Brahminism and Buddhism reigned in dark Asia. Vice itself was worshipped in countless ways. Infanticide, common everywhere, was often a religious practice. Babes were given to wild beasts, drowned, and burned. Millions were fed every year to the crocodiles of the Ganges. In the classic civilizations a change is found,—the mind predominates and society is improved. But this advance only seemed to lend ingenuity to wickedness already atrocious, and to multiply cruelty and crime to an extent hitherto unknown. Behold Greece with its liberty and intelligence, its aesthetic culture in literature and art, but behold it steeped in debauchery and pollution. Look at great Rome corrupted by voluptuousness and nameless vice,—iniquity infecting the very throne and radiating its noxious influence to the bounds of the empire. Polygamy existed unreproved, and young offspring were murdered by both Greeks and Romans. It was the common custom in ancient Carthage for each family to lay its first born on idol arms and watch it perish in the flames beneath. Who that has read of classic days, has not shuddered at the cruelty of the amphitheatre where applauding multitudes saw thousands of slaves torn and mangled by hungry brutes? Who has not shuddered at such unchristian civilization?

But an event was coming which should thrill the world, and send an impulse down the world that should terminate not on earth in eternity. The Hebrew nation divinely commissioned to preserve truth till Christ should come, had fulfilled its mission. Christ *was* come. His birth marks the turning point of all history. He was the realization of the ideal man that all people had longed for in vain. In him lived the imaginary good man of Plato. His coming meant life to a dying world,—it meant peace on earth, good will to men. The suddenness of the rise and spread of the Gospel is one of the most astonishing facts on record. That one man with a handful of followers should overturn the corrupt system of ages, and produce a religion which should gain millions of adherents in every clime, and among all people, and survive the great civilizer of the world,—these are facts as truly verified by history as the existence of a Nero or a Napoleon.

Christianity was established in the classic cities and went out to the barbarous nations around. In three centuries Christians fuonded churches in nearly every province of the Empire. Christianity closed the Pagan temples. It put away polygamy, overthrew Grecian idol worship, and benfited society by its principles of morality and virtue. Civilization was improved by its precepts of order and obedience. In western Europe its influence abolished a vast system of serfdom, bringing liberty to a great multitude of oppressed vassals. It planted thousands of charitable institutions in Europe such as the world never existed before its entrance. Philanthropy was something unknown to Roman power. A church existed early. It was an assembly of believers to preserve and extend the doctrines of Christ. But error crept into its midst. Creeds were substituted for doctrines and Romanism for Christianity, yet the truth remaining in the church caused it to accomplish important results. Paganism was swept from the Empire, and Christianity carried into Persia, India and Abyssinia. Missionaries removed the evil of superstitious ignorance, leaving instead the mantle of Christian charity, and the Gospel seeds of civilization. The conversion and civilization of the Goths, Vandals and Burgudians, and later of the Franks and Saxons, occupied the church for centuries. But its lifeless formalism was carried so far that a change was demanded, and to Martin Luther belongs the honor of starting the glorious Protestant reformation, which henceforth places Christian truth on an immovable foundation.

Our existence as a race is due to its Christian missions. In Britain the Druids had governed the people with the terrors of a religious superstition unexcelled by any in history. Human beings were their sacrifices, and their altars ran with the blood of men. After the Saxon invasion, Patrick, a Roman and disciple of the early church, went as a missionary to Ireland. He and his successors caused the land without an alphabet, to become in four hundred years, famous for men of learning. Columba, his disciple, founded the celebrated monastery of Iona, justly considered as the birth place of civilization for all northern Europe. Its scholars went abroad teaching Christ. They converted our wild Saxon fathers and implanted those ideas, that resulting in civil institutions, made them a civilized and enduring race. Without Christianity this birthright of incomparable worth could never have been ours. England and America only to use them. They are the two great Christian nations of the world, and on Christian missions all their greatness, their advantages and privileges, may be said to depend. An African prince sent to Victoria desiring to know the secret of England's greatness and glory. The queen returned a Bible with these words: "tell the prince that this is the secret of England's greatness." Our own broad country stands confessedly based on the Gospel.

Our liberality, culture, freedom of thought and expression in civil and religious matters, is due to the same spirit of Christian liberty that actuated our forefathers. That compact signed in the cabin of the Mayflower "in the name of God," for the "advancement of the Christian faith," securing "just and equal laws for the general good," established the colony on the sure basis of constitutional liberty. What other country has prospered so wondrously? Look at our schools and colleges, our institutions of benevolence, and say if Christians have not almost always been their founders and chief supporters. These result from a Christian civilization. What else than Christian influence working like leaven in the hearts of the American people, caused them to sacrifice thousands of lives and millions of money that the African race in a worse than Egyptian bondage, might breathe the same free air with themselves? What else than the Christian spirit of the age has made America the freest, best governed country on the globe, causing thousands of the old world's poor and oppressed, to seek here wealth, freedom, and religious liberty?

Let us trace briefly the civilizing effect of Christian missions in our own and foreign lands. The negroes of the south when freed were without home education or self-reliance. Northern missionaries taught them love to God and man, taught them habits of industry and economy, and made them better citizens. Much remains to be done, but enough to show the remarkable character of the people has been accomplished. In education they prove fully equal with their white brethren. When the American Missionary Association founded Talladega College, not a public school was open to the negroes. Now six hundred thousand attend school. The society mentioned has alone founded eight colleges and universities for this race, beside a multitude of lesser schools. This people with the Bible in one hand and the school book in the other is solving its own destiny, and the solution will be a glorious one if these keys to civilization are not discarded. Missions among the Indians have been of countless value to themselves and to the country. Hundreds of Christians have labored among them. One society in fifty years expended over a million dollars for their benefit. What is the result? Converted thousands are living like good citizens, and whole tribes are under a Gospel influence. Our possession of the Pacific slope is due to the efforts of Dr. Whitman, a missionary of the American Board. In 1833 British traders actually controlled our northwest coast. Dr. Whitman proposed to colonize Oregon and save the country to Union. President Tyler and Secretary Webster told him if he would go, they would stop negotiations then pending for its sale to England. The next spring he established the colony, and the endeavors of the Government resulting in the possession of California were largely influenced by this colonization. Christianity has a footing among the Chinese population. One society reports scores converted and over a thousand in its schools. The Bible is settling the Negro and Indian question,—it is the Bible that must abolish Paganism among our Chinese, and make of them useful citizens. Have such missions as these, been of no benefit to the Nation's peace and prosperity? But Christianity shows its civilizing influences most forcibly in Pagan lands. In thirty years missions made the Sandwich islands a Christian nation. Formerly the people were idolators. There Captain Cook was murdered. Now their villages have school houses, churches, printing presses and all the indications for a civilized life, and many of the islands are as thoroughly Christianized as New England. In Madagascar and among the African Zulus, the Gospel causes the nation to clothe themselves, to improve their farming, and to make comfortable homes. Women that formerly drew the plow are now respected. The Bible and the Sabbath are revered. Civil institutions arise, and civilized nations are born. In China and Japan missions have existed for years. Churches are built and converts increase. Slowly, but surely the truth gains ground. In India many thousands have become Christianized and have adopted civilized customs. Infanticide has been abolished. Last year sixty thousand were converted in southern India alone. Think of that vast multitude born to a new manhood, new efforts for the advancement of their race. In Mosaumdan, Turkey, a great work has been accomplished. Schools, seminaries and colleges have been founded as the result of years of patient Christian effort, and evangelical churches number their memberships by thousands, and send out an influence that is doing much to invigorate and improve the civilization. See what has been accomplished in Cuba and neighboring islands in the last few years. In Mexico that formerly butchered twenty thousand men in sun worship every year, the Gospel is spreading, and Christian churches are land marks of progress. The reflex influence on nations sending out missionaries has been one of inestimable benefit. The commerce carried on with newly awakened nations, the manufactures that social progress and intellectual culture demand, return large revenues. Science has been enriched by valuable knowledge and collections. History has been verified and explained and Geography greatly advanced. It was the London Missionary Society that sent out the great explorer, Livingstone. In mastering and recording languages for Bible translation, a vast knowledge has been given to the world. To-day the Bible is issued in three hundred different versions. Representatives from civilized nations have found their work easier because of previous missionary labors. His knowledge of the language made him valuable as an interpreter, and his influence was worth something in foreign courts, for foreign powers had learned to respect the missionary.

We see then the criminal degredation of the Pagan world before Christ, and how it vanished before his teachings as dark night before the rising sun. Men come to respect not only their own families and nations but the universal brotherhood of mankind. Wicked worships and blind beliefs perish, and old modes of thinking and living give way before Christian advancement. Christianity alone makes a nation peaceful and happy and brings it to a state of true prosperity. Unchristian civilizations contain no element of perpetual stability or lasting greatness. God says "that nation that serveth not me shall perish" All history verifies the assertion. Each civilization is the result of an idea, and only those founded on unchanging ideals can endure. The power and glory of Rome were changing ideals and like those of Egypt and Greece faded away. But there exist ideals that can never grow old, and a civilization supported by these, contain the elements of a lasting and prosperous greatness. Justice, truth, equality, virtue, are such ideals. A civilization resting on these pillars may defy time to topple it down or crumble it away. But these pillars cannot exist without morality, neither morality without Christianity. Morality, infused into the masses only through the Bible, is alone known where Christianity has preceded it. Here alone is the sure basis on which a government may remain. The Gospel is a foe to vice and wrong in every form, and thus gives a nation not only support, but protection from evil. That civilization can never perish that continues to observe the Sabbath, respect the Bible and honor God.

As civilization progresses only as the individuals composing it advance, it is plainly the duty of every one to strive for the highest manhood and womanhood which it is possible to attain. Whatever renders man more perfect, more like the Godman Christ, makes him a better individual in thought and action. The Bible imparts to him the necessary instruction, and its teachings if followed cause him to honor God, to love mankind, to revere his home and family, and to discharge the duties of citizenship with a clear conscience and approving mind. Nowhere else are perfection and consecration of heart, mind and soul, taught by this living realization. Citizens of America, you cannot afford to neglect the bulwark of prosperity, this guide to correct living. Other nations have neglected it and have perished. Its sacred pages wield an immense influence. Every year millions of copies go to all parts of the globe. Our Father recognized its importance, "when with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence," they proclaimed the Magna Charta of our liberties. The Congress of 1781 knew its value, when upon the issue of the first Bible in America, they passed a resolution highly approving the "pious and laudable undertaking," and recommending it "to the inhabitants of the United States." There have been those, appealing to weak or superficially educated minds, who have vainly striven to overthrow the truths of the Bible. Writing of religion and morality, Washington said of such beings: "In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man ought to respect them." Thousands have left on record this testimony of the value of the Scriptures. Milton, Bacon, Newton, Johnson, Scott and Webster, and a host of immortal names, all honored the Bible. Even from infidel France, Napoleon Bonaparte wrote: "I never omit to read, it and every day with increasing pleasure."

Although Christianity from its very nature is unchangable, its manifestations are as various as the requirements of all classes of men in all time. God's truth is universally adaptable. The insect is the same in the egg, the larva, the chrysalis, and the perfect butterfly, yet the manifestations are very different. So Christian truth, always one and the same thing, is apparently constantly changing to meet the requirements of advance in time and knowledge. This frequently causes the statement that Christian religion is changing and is therefore unstable. But while Christian truth never varies, its manifestations constantly adapt themselves to the continual progress of mankind. And this must be so if the Bible is true. Man was to grow in knowledge, and the Scripture was not only to be an unfailing fountain, but a spring of new water as well. Christianity is but a comprehensive term for Christ. It is the life of God in the soul, and implies what Christ is to fallen humanity. As God is the universal ruler, so its dominion is destined to comprise the earth. Christianity forms a world-wide society offering its benefits to all alike, and it is the only society that confers its riches and honors upon all who present themselves for admission within its sacred pale. Its obligations are faith in Christ as a personal Savour and a holy life conforming to his teachings. Its benefits are the highest state of existence here, and salvation and happiness hereafter. It can never perish for the Son of God is its great High Priest. The circle of its influence grows broader and broader. Soon the earth will constitute one great brotherhood of nations. Nearly two thousand years old, it has outlived and overcome all forms of opposition. Its adherents have been persecuted and martyred, its doctrines assailed by sceptics,—kings and emperors have tried to crush it, but its power was never so great as to-day. Christian nations are now the dominant ones, and the Christians of the world have made them what they are. A spirit of Christian influence is breathed into literature, and prevade social and civil existence more than ever before. Christianity being pure as the sunlight of God's love, free as the atmosphere of His grace, and refreshing as the dews of His countenance, and one of God's provisions for the benefit of His creatures, is daily becoming better appreciated as the only correct standard of public and private life.

☞An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The inquiring horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

Studies of American Authors.

IV.—HOWELLS.

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

It has perhaps been a misfortune to Mr. Howells that in his position of editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* he has been practically shielded from much of that healthful criticism which is usually needed for the making of a good author. Sir Arthur Helps says that, if average criticism gives us little, it is still worth having; if it is not marked by common-sense, it still brings to us the common nonsense, which is quite as important. But the conductor of the leading literary magazine of a nation is very apt to escape this wholesome ordeal; his contemporaries are also his contributors, and for them to discuss him freely is like debating the character of one's habitual host. Compare the position, in this respect, of Mr. Howells and Mr. Henry James, Jr. Their writings are equally conspicious before the public; their merits are equally marked, and so also are their demerits, real or fancied; yet what a difference in the amount of criticism awarded to each! Each new book by Mr. Howells is received with an almost monotonous praise, as if it had no individuality, no salient points: while each story by Mr. James is debated through and through the newspapers, and in the "Contributors Club" itself, as if it were a fresh Waverley novel. I see no reason for this difference except that Mr. Howells edits the *Atlantic Monthly*, and that all other American writers are, as it were, sitting at his table, or wishing themselves there.

The peculiar charm of his prose style has also, doubtless, had its effect in disarming criticism. He rarely fails to give pleasure by the mere process of writing, and this is much, to begin with; just as, when we are listening to conversation, a musical voice gratifies us almost more than wit or wisdom. Mr. Howells is without an equal in America—and therefore without and equal among his English-speaking contemporaries—as to some of the most attractive literary graces. He has no rival in half-tints, in modulations, in subtile phrases that touch the edge of an assertion and yet stop short of it. He is like a skater who executes a hundred graceful curves within the limits of a pool a few yards square. Miss Austen, the novelitt, once described her art as a little bit of ivory, on which she produced small effect after much labor. She underrated her own skill, as the comparison in some respects underrates that of Howells, but his field is—or has until lately seemed to be—the little bit of ivory.

This is attributing to him only what he has been careful to claim for himself. He tells his methods very frankly, and his first literary principall has been to look away from great passions, and rather to elevate the commonplace by minute touches. Not only does he prefer this, but he does not hesitate to tell us sometimes that it is the only thing to do. "As in literature the true artist will shun the use even of real events if they are of an improbable character, so the sincere observer of man will not desire to look upon his heroic or occasional phrases, but will seek him in his habitual moods of vacancy and tiresomeness." ("Their Wedding Journey," p. 86) He may not mean to lay this down as a canon of universal authority, but he accepts with it the risk involved of a too-limited and microscopic range. That he has finally escaped this peril is due to the fact that his method went, after all, deeper than he admited; he was not merely a good-natured observer, like Geoffr. Crayon, Gentlemen, but he had thoughts and purposes, something to protest against, and something to say.

He is often classed with Mr. James as representing the international school of novelists, yet in reality they belong to widely different subdivisions. After all, Mr. James has permanently set up his easel in Europe, Mr. Howells in America; and the latter has been, from the begining, far less anxious to compare Americans with Europeans than with one another. He is international only if we adopt Mr. Emerson's saying, that Europe stretches to the Alleghanies. As a native of Ohio, transplanted to Massachusetts, he never can forego the interest implied in this double point of view. The Europeanized American, and if we may so say, the Americanized American are the typical figures that reappear in his books. Even in "The Lady of the Aroostook," although the voyagers reach the other side at last, the real contrast is found on board ship; and although his heroine was reared in a New England village, he cannot forego the satisfaction of having given her California for a birthplace. Mr. James writes "international episodes;" Mr. Howells writes interoceanic episodes; his best scences imply a dialouge between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

It was long expected that there would appear some sequel to his "Chance Acquaintance." Bostonians especially wished to hear more of Miles Arburton; they said: "It is impossible to leave a man so well-dressed in a situation so humiliating." But the sequel has, in reality, come again and again; the same theme reappears in "Out of the Question," in "The Lady of the Aroostook;" It will reappear while Mr. Howells lives. He is really contributing important studies to the future organization of our society. How is it to be stratified? How much weight is to be given to intellect, to character, to wealth, to antecedent, to inheritance! Not only must a republican nation meet and solve these problems, but the solution is more assisted by the writers of romances than by the compilers of statistics. Fourth of July orators cannot even state the problem; it almost baffles the finest touch. As, in England, you may read everything ever written about the established church, and yet, after all, if you wish to know what a bishop or a curate is, you must go to Trollope's novels, so, to trace American "society" in its formative process, you must go to Howells; he alone shows you the essential forces in action. He can philosophize well enough on the subject, as where he points out that hereditary wealth in America as yet represents "nothing in the world, no great culture, no political influence, no civic aspiration, not even a pecuniary force, nothing but a social set, an alien club life, tradition of dining." ("Their Wedding Journey," p. 69) But he is not at heart a philosopher, he is a novelist, which is better, and his dramatic situation recurs again and again to the essential point.

It is this constant purpose which gives dignity and weight to his American delineations, even where he almost wantonly checks himself and disappoints us. Were he merely, as some suppose, a skillful miniature painter of young girls at watering-places, his sphere would be very circumscribed. At times he seemed tempted to yield to this limitation—during his brief foray into the path of short, dramatic sketches, for instance. These sketches provoked comparison with innumeral French trifles, which they could not rival in execution. "Private Theatricals" offer the same thing on a larger scale, and under still greater disadvantages. Mrs. Farrel reveals herself, at the first glance, as a coquette too shallow and vulgar to be really interesting, and she never rises above that level until she disappears from the scene, flinging her last net for the cow-boy in the pasture. Her habit of flirting is a garment deliberately put on, an armor that creaks in the wearing. But if you wish to see how a Frenchman draws a coquette, read "La Fiance de Mlle. St. Maur," by Cherbuliez. The coquetry of Mme. d'Arolles is always round her as an atmosphere, intangible, all embracing, fold within fold; she coquets even with a rudimentary organ in herself that might be called her conscience; and then, besides this enveloping atmosphere, she wears always a thin garment of social refinement that seemes to shield her even when the last shred of decorum is about to drop. She is a thoroughly artistic creation; in watching her never so closely you cannot see the wires pulled; but in "Private Theatricals" we seem constantly to have notice given, "Please observe, Mrs. Farrell is about to attitudinize!"

The moral of all this is, that Mr. Howells cannot be, if he would, an artist, *per se*, like Brox, in reading whose brilliant trifles we are in a world where the execution is all, the thought nothing, and the moral less than nothing. Nor does he succeed, like Thackerary, in making a novel attractive without putting a single agreeable character into it; Thackery barely accomplished this in "Vanity Fair;" Mr. Howells was far less successful in the most painful and least satisfactory of all books, "A Foregone Conclusion." The greatest step he has ever taken, both in popularity and in artistic success, has been won by trusting himself to a generous impulse, and painting, in "The Lady of the Aroostook," a character worth the pains of describing. The book is not, to my thinking, free from faults; the hero poses and proses, and the drunken man is so relastic as to be out of place and overdone; but the character of the heroine seemes to me the high-water mark of Mr. Howells. It has been feared that he would always remain the charming delineator of people who were, after all, understood—horses and heroines like the little *Apuriacs* from Tanagra, or the admirable miniature groups of John Rogers. He has now allowed himself a bolder sweep of arm, a more generous handling of full-sized humanity; and with this work begins, we fain believe, the maturity of his genius.—*Literary World.*

Old Times Column.

Records of Proceedings of Governor and Council Relating to the Location of the State House.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday June 5th, 1827.

In conformity with advice of Council of the fifth of March last, of which public notice has been given, a special meeting of the Governor and Council was holden at Palmer's Hotel, in this town, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of viewing such lot or lots of land as might be offered, on which the public buildings may be erected, and of obtaining the conveyance of such lot as shall be deemed suitable, agreeably to the provisions of the Act, entitled an Act fixing the place of the permanent seat of Government and prescribing where the Legislature shall hold its Sessions passed the twenty-fourth day of February last.

Present the Governor; Messrs. Wood, Wellington, Mellen, Whitney, Patten.

The attendance of Mr. Chadwick, was prevented by indisposition. Mr. Thayer was also absent.

A Committee in behalf of the citizens of Augusta, consisting of the Hon. Daniel Cony, Joshua Gage and James Bridge, accompanied by John Potter and Church Williams, Esquires, two of the Selectmen of the town, appeared before the Governor and Council, and stated that they were authorized by vote of the Inhabitants of said towns to procure and offer to the Governor and Council, the conveyance to the State, any lot of land therein, not then occupied by buildings, in compliance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, which the Governor and Council might select. Thereupon the Governor and Council proceeded to view such lots as were pointed out to them by the Committee as proper for their consideration, and continued their examination during the forenoon.

In the afternoon Mr. Thayer appeared. The Governor and Council resumed their examination and continued until the close of the afternoon.

Then the Council adjourned to ten of the clock to-morrow morning, then to meet at the Probate Office in Augusta.

State of Maine, Probate Office in Augusta, Wednesday, June 6th, 1827.

Mr. Thayer stated to the Board that he had viewed the several lots, visited by the Governor and the other members of the Council, present yesterday forenoon, previous to his arrival.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the several lots, viewed by them yesterday, preparatory to obtaining the conveyance of such an one as might be adjudged suitable, for the purpose expressed in the Act mentioned in the proceedings of yesterday, and after having consulted upon the subject, it was determined to consider the several lots separately, in the order in which they were viewed, commencing with that known by the name of "*Capitol or Weston's Hill.*" The following motion was thereupon put by the Governor, "will the Council advise that Governor and Council obtain a conveyance to the State of the lot of land in Augusta, known by the name of Capitol or Weston's Hill, on which the Public Buildings may be erected, provided the same can be had without expense to the State, agreeably to the provisions of the Act, entitled an Act fixing the place of the permanent seat of Government, and prescribing where the Legislature shall hold its Sessions, passed the twenty-fourth day of February last," which motion being taken by yeas and nays was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. Wood, Thayer, Whitney, Wellington, 4.

Nays, Patten, Mellen, 2.

Thereupon the Council advised that the Governor and Council obtain a conveyance to the State of said lot, provided the same can be had without expense to the State, agreeably to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and for the purpose therein expressed, which advise of Council was approved by the Governor.

Messrs. Patten and Mellen, requested that it should be entered of record that they voted in the negative in consequence of preferring the lot heretofore known by the name of the "*Whitwell lot*," but more recently by the name of the "Emmons lot," to the one then under consideration.

The Secretary of State was directed to notify the Committee and the Selectmen of foregoing advice of Council.

The Committee and Selectmen again appeared, and informed the Governor and Council that a deed conveying the said lot to the State, would be prepared, and presented for their acceptance in the afternoon.

Afternoon.—The Committee and Selectmen again appeared before the Governor and Council, and presented to them a deed conveying to the State, the lot of land known by the name of "Capitol or Weston's Hill," mentioned in the proceedings of the forenoon, in the words and figures following, to wit.

Know all men by these presents, that we Joshua Gage, Joseph Chandler, Robert C. Vose, Henry W. Fuller, Pitt Dillingham and Reuel Williams, all of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, Esquires, in consideration of ten dollars to us paid by the State of Maine, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said State of Maine, a certain tract of land lying in Augusta, part of lot, numbered Four, bounded as follows, beginning at Kennebec river in the North line of Thomas Bowman's land, thence running Northerly by the river about forty-two rods to the center of the eighth road range way lying between from lots numbered four and five according to Winslow's original plan, thence West, North West in the center of said range way One hundred and thirty-five rods to the east side of the public road as now travelled from Augusta to Hallowell, thence southerly by the east side of said road as now travelled about forty-three rods to the North line of said Bowman's land as now fenced; and thence East, South East, by said Bowman's fence about one hundred and twenty, eight rods to the bound first mentioned, being a tract of land about forty-two rods wide and one hundred and thirty rods long, and containing thirty-four acres more or less, saving to the County of Kennebec and to the town of Augusta, the right and privilege of laying out and making a public road over any portion of the range way hereby conveyed, when ever public convenience and necessity may require; and also reserving to the public the use of a road seventy feet wide, and recently laid out by the town of Augusta across the premises hereby conveyed.

To have and to hold the premises aforesaid, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging to the State of Maine, and to their assigns forever. And we the said Gage, Chandler, Vose, Fuller, Dillingham and Williams, for ourselves and our respective heirs, hereby covenant with the said State of Maine, and their assigns, that we are lawfully seized in fee of the aforedescribed premises. That the same are free of all incumberance; that we have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same as aforesaid, and that we will warrant and defend the same to the said State of Maine, and their assigns forever.

In testimony whereof the said Joshua Gage and Abigail his wife, Joseph Chandler and Mehitable his wife, Pitt Dillingham and Hannah B. his wife, and Reuel Williams and Sarah L. his wife, Robert C. Vose and Caroline G. his wife, and Henry W. Fuller and Esther G. his wife, in relinquishment of their respective rights of dower in said premises hereunto set their hands and seals the 6th day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of us, A. Nichols, D. Williams; Joshua Gage, A. Gage, Joseph Chandler, Mehitable Chandler, Robert C. Vose, Caroline G. Vose, Henry W. Fuller, Esther G. Fuller, Pitt Dillingham, Hannah B. Dillingham, Ruel Williams, Sarah L. Williams.

Kennebec ss. Augusta, June 6th 1827.

Then personally appeared Joshua Gage, Joseph Chandler, Robert C. Vose, Henry W. Fuller, Pitt Dillingham and Ruel Williams, and severally acknowledged the foregoing instrument by them subscribed to be their free act and deed.

Before me Daniel Williams, Justice Peace.

Kennebec ss. Received June 7th, 1827, and entered with records of Deeds for said County of Kennebec. Book 60, Page 281.

Attest John Hovey, Register.

I, John Hovey, Register of Deeds for the County of Kennebec do hereby certify, that the land described in the deed to which this certificate is annexed, appears by the records in my office to be the estate of Joshua Gage and others therein named, and that there does not appear to be any prior mortgage or incumbrance therein.

John Hovey, Registers of Deeds.

June 6th 1827.

Which deed having been read and considered, the following motion was put by the Governor, "will the Council advise that the Governor and Council accept and receive this deed as a conveyance to the State of a suitable lot of land in Augusta, on which the Public Buildings may be erected, the same having been made without expense to the State, agreeably to the provisions of the Act entitled, an Act fixing the permanent seat of Government, and prescribing where the Legislature shall hold its Sessions, passed the twenty-fourth day of February last." Which motion being

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Young Folks' Column.

Off for Boy land.

Ho! All aboard! A traveler
Sets sail from baby-land!
Before my eyes there comes a blur,
But still I kiss my hand,
And try to smile as off he goes,
My bonny, winsome boy!
Yes, bon voyage! God only knows
How much I wish thee joy.

Oh, tell me, have ye heard of him?
He wore a sailor's hat
All silver-corded round the brim,
And—stranger e'en than that—
A wondrous suit of navy-blue,
With pockets deep and wide;
Oh, tell me, sailors, tell me true,
How fares he on the tide?

We've now no baby in the house;
'T was but this very morn,
He doffed his dainty broidered blouse,
With skirts of snowy lawn;
And shook a mass of silken curls
From off his sunny brow;
They trebled him—"so like a girl's!
Mamma can have them now."

He owned a brand-new pocket-book,
But lost it ere he could not find;
A knife and string was all he took;
What did he leave behind?
A heap of blocks with letters gay,
And here and there a toy;
I can not pick them up to-day,
My heart is with my boy.

Ho! Ship ahoy! At Boyhood's town
Cast anchor strong and deep!
What! tears upon this little gown
Left for mamma to keep?
Weep not, but smile; for through the air
A merry message rings:—
"Just sell it to the rag-man there!
I've done with baby things!"
—*St. Nicholas.*

How Lily Got the Cat.

When the twins were about as biz as last year's chickens, they had the measles.

It was in the month of May, and there was a great deal to be done just then.

There was Celestia's flower-bed to dig into; there were Mary's chickens to kiss to death, and Aunt Ann's bowls of starch and gravy to upset. And in the shop there was the cinnamon-jar to be filled up with Scotch snuff, and the cream of tartar to mix with the soda, and the molasses to be set running.

Besides these, there were a great many dry wells to be dug in the yard, and brick-paint to be pounded, and the gate to be pulled off its hinges, and as many more pieces of mischief as there were minutes in the day.

It was Davie who had all these things to do, though. Lily, sweet little blossom, only followed around after him and said "Yes."

But as for Davie, he would willingly have done everybody's work all over the city, from the President of the University, wearing his four-cornered hat on Commencement Day, down to the charcoal man who went by a great many times a day making the prettiest noise ever you heard, and looking as though he were having the best time in the world, with nobody to worry him about wash